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HAIG REVEALS REASONS FOR SALT II NONRATIFICATION

LD021855 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Washington, 2 May, TASS--Speaking on Friday in the Senate Appropriations Committee U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig said that the reason for the non-ratification by the United States of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, SALT-II, is the very essence of the treaty and not the sending of Soviet troops into Afghanistan, as this was hammered away by President Carter and his administration. This is, indeed, a telltale admission. Haig's statement only confirms that from the very start the U.S. administration was trying to undermine SALT-II. The present administration which took the course at military superiority does not like the fact that the treaty ensures the gradual scaling down of the total nuclear missile strategic potential of both opposing sides. It is impossible to agree with Alexander Haig that the SALT-II treaty was inacceptable from the very start. It is acceptable if it is viewed as a treaty that is not damaging the security of both sides.

The new administration now seeks to gain advantages from the disadvantage of others, and such an approach violates the principles of parity. And this is confirmed by Haig's statement. It is remarkable that the statement admits openly that it is not the entry of Soviet forces into Afghanistan that interfered with the ratification of the SALT-II treaty but quite different motives. These motives are Washington's striving to justify the unrestrained arms race, its hegemonistic, militaristic greatpower course, its claims to U.S. supremacy in the world.

CHANGES IN SCHMIDT EUROMISSILES STAND CRITICIZED

LD011439 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Nikolay Plyanov under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Shadow of the Mushroom Cloud"]

[Text] Washington is obviously dissatisfied with the West Europeans. This was announced to the U.S. public by Richard Allen, the President's national security adviser. At a recent large-scale gathering of U.S. conservatives he gave free rein to his anger and declared: Just think, at the very time the United States intends to act from positions of strength with regard to the Soviet Union, "overtly pacifist sentiments" are flourishing in West Europe. He added in a peeved tone: "We are even hearing slogans like 'Better Red Than Dead' which were popular 30 years ago.... In addition the Europeans are militating for arms control talks, seeing them as an alternative to military might."

The speaker was so tasteless in his turn of phrase that even London's Whitehall frowned. One high-ranking British official there muttered with a dissatisfied air that "Mr Richard Allen has a simplistic, black-and-white approach" to the pretty "complex disputes in the NATO alliance."The President's aide really overdid it in addressing only angry tirades to West Europe. There is no denying that the broadest public is indeed commenting with mounting indignation on the new U.S. missile ventures, which could easily result in a sinister mushroom cloud for West Europe. But when it comes to leading ministers on the Thames, on the Rhine, and in several other places, many of them will interpret the U.S. rebukes as blantatly unjustified. It is precisely these ministers who are now being subjected to justified attacks from public opinion, not least because certain people have forgotten their own former statements as they embark, at prompting from the other side of the Atlantic, on the slippery path of the "nuclear race."

Let us recall, for instance their attitude toward the Soviet proposal to impose a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons by the NATO countries and the Soviet Union--that is, to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these weapons including, of course, the Americans' forward-based nuclear weapons in this part of the world. Scarcely had this initiative been heard before Bonn replied to it with a hasty "no!"

Did our ears deceive us? Approximately a year ago the social democratic PRESSE DIENST reproduced statements by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt proposing: "The first step in the new direction could be for both sides to simultaneously renounce for a certain number of years the deployment of new or additional medium-range weapons and to use the talks."

Before even a year has elapsed the authors of this idea, which, as we can see, is very similar to the Soviet moratorium initiative, have made an abrupt about-face and are adopting the opposite stance.

Perhaps changes in favor of the Soviet Union have taken place in the European nuclear balance during this time? But as recently as February this year the federal chancellor denied outright that the East-West balance forces in Europe had been disrupted. The conclusion? It is not the balance of forces which has been disrupted but the system of views in Bonn, where only a year ago fruitful dialogue on limiting or, even better, reducing nuclear arsenals on the continent was considered perfectly possible. Or take another instance. If you now heed the statements by some NATO authorities you could think that they are interested only in "equilibrium" in Europe--between Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles (although, as is well known, some people are thinking not of equilibrium but of U.S. superiority). Very recently the alliance's Secretary General Joseph Luns, visiting the U.S. secretary of state, again called for the acceleration of "the modernization of NATO armaments and armed forces" on European soil, hinting that this is the only counterweight to the "Soviet Euromissiles." The garrulous speaker did not say a single word about the U.S. so-called forward-based missiles (nuclear missiles dozing on submarines which are permanently in European waters; U.S. nuclear bombers based at West European airfields; several thousand U.S. nuclear missiles in West European depots and others. Yet the forward-based weapons should be a compulsory component of any dialogue on nuclear disarmament in Europe. Bonn is now categorically denying this. But only about a year ago the federal chancellor noted in an interview with the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL: "Among specialists in the Western world there is no one who doubts that if talks on Eurostrategic missiles are initiated, the Soviet Union, proceeding from the interests of its own security, has the right to demand that their sphere include forward-based weapons. And--I am very sorry--I cannot take seriously those who assert that this is too complex and would take too much time."

All this cannot fail to provide food for thought. The Soviet Union assesses at their worth the statements which the federal chancellor made, for instance, in his recent government statement in the Bundestag. "The Federal Government," he said, "is convinced that dialogue with the Soviet Union should not be broken off, particularly in a period of political crises in the world." Touching on the trip to Moscow by Federal Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, the chancellor stressed that the talks held in the Soviet capital "clarified for us the Soviet position in the sphere of arms control and the continuation of the process initiated by the all-European conference in Helsinki, including with regard to the planned all-European conference on disarmament questions." He continued: "The Soviet Government confirmed its readiness to hold talks without preliminary conditions."

Such statements attest to realism in political views. Why then, we ask, does such realism not extend to problems which particularly worry the Europeans--to everything connected with the danger of nuclear confrontation? Some Western commentators reply that it is necessary to consider the mounting pressure from the other side of the Atlantic. Others mention "hotheads" in West Europe itself, for whom compliments from Washington are allegedly more important than security at home. However that may be, there is a problem which for all Europeans--in both the East and the West of the continent--is more important than all others: The sky above their heads must remain clear.

There is every opportunity now to defend this clarity--both for tomorrow and forever. The Soviet Union is issuing an invitation to dialogue, as Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen recently noted. It is precisely now that the international climate has cooled that it is necessary not to "burn bridges" in relations with the Soviet Union but, on the contrary, to make good use of them.

That is the voice of commonsense. It looks as though it is precisely this voice which makes politicians like Richard Allen--prepared to anathematize any sensible European--shiver.

GRONINGEN MEETING SHOWS ANXIETY OVER NUCLEAR WAR

LD011533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 5

[Unnamed special correspondent dispatch: "Public Anxious"]

[Text] Groningen, 23 Apr--An international conference whose participants have set themselves the aim of discussing problems connected with the danger of the unleashing of nuclear war in Europe, its possible course and the tragic consequences it would have for our continent opened today in this Dutch city.

The conference was organized on the initiative of the Washington Center for Defense Information and the War Studies Insitute founded by Groningen State University. About 200 well known scientists, military specialists and public figures from the United States and West European countries are taking part in its work.

As retired Rear Adm G. Larocque, director of the Center for Defense Information stated at a press conference yesterday, the conference will hold a frank discussion and inform the public about the problems connected with the danger of nuclear war breaking out in Europe. The conference, as Prof H. Tromp, director of the Groningen Institute, noted, will provide an opportunity to discuss what can be done to prevent nuclear war.

The organizers of the conference states that they are interested primarily in trying to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the complex issues connected with the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. The very fact that such a conference is being held is evidence of the growing anxiety of both the West European and the American public at the continuing arms race.

PHYSICIST ON SCIENTISTS' ROLE IN DISARMAMENT FIGHT

LD010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Karoly (Sege), director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Research Institute of Elementary Particles and the Atomic Nucleus, under the rubric "Disarmament--The Command of the Times": "Time To Act"]

[Text] Budapest--During the 26th CPSU Congress I was in Geneva at the European capitalist countries' joint Institute for Nuclear Research. I remember the tremendous response from every physicist, even those you would not call friends of socialism, to L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the peoples must know the truth about the fatal consequences for mankind of a nuclear war and his proposal that an authoritative international committee be set up to demonstrate the vital need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The implementation of this proposal would play a big part in increasing the peoples' vigilance and strengthening the unity of all peace-loving forces against the threat of war, for peace is the common, priceless asset of mankind and the main condition and prerequisite of progress. Many Western scientists told me: It is a timely proposal since certain politicians and generals are plugging the idea that thermonuclear war is not so terrible. We heard, for example, the assertion by former eminent representative of the U.S. administration Brzezinski that a war of that kind could be "local" and would kill "the odd" 10 percent of mankind. We all recall former U.S. President Carter's notorious directive 59 on the new nuclear strategy. Taking advantage of the appearance of modern technical facilities and increased guidance accuracy, the directive clearly orientates U.S. generals toward preparations for a "limited war," toward an exchange of strikes exclusively against military targets--as if the civilian population would not be affected! Nor has the world forgotton the clumsy attempts to "dress up" the neutron bomb as a conventional weapon.

Various pronouncements by the Chinese leaders also set the alarm bells ringing. The Western press cited a statement by Deng Xiaoping to the effect that China would not lose anything by war and therefore the PRC is less worried about it than the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Scientists must have their say: Any argument that thermonuclear war is "acceptable" since it could be a "limited" war are monstrous hypocrisy.

I am 38. There are no other physicists in my family. I was attracted to physics because it can play a decisive role in mankind's progress. That was my explanation to my nearest and dearest. But always there loomed the sinister shadow of the nuclear bomb--monstrous creation of physicists. Nevertheless, leading scientists in the world, including physicists, are convinced of their mission to provide mankind with new sources of energy and raw material--sources of life, not death.

It is physicists' primary duty to tell mankind that it is in danger, that a disaster threatens such as man has never seen before. Indeed, right at the start of a nuclear catastrophe tens and hundreds of millions of people would perish. Some 100 million in Europe alone! That is in the first few minutes. Since world stockpiles of nuclear weapons, according to authoritative estimates, amount to more than 50,000 units, or 50 billion tons of TNT, enough to destroy all living things 15 times over, then one need not talk of the further consequences of pressure on the thermonuclear trigger.

The mountains of nuclear bombs and missile warheads continue to grow. Scientific and technical progress has made their production possible in many countries which have nuclear power stations and developed industry. By the year 2000 30-40 states may have means of mass destruction. The problem of strengthening the nuclear nonproliferation regime remains important.

The NATO generals are actively preparing to introduce a completely new type of nuclear weapon--cruise and other "Eurostrategic" missiles. All this makes the world situation even more explosive. Meanwhile, science and technology are reaching the point where qualitatively new means of mass destruction may appear, more horrible than nuclear weapons!

In discussions with Western colleagues I came across the view that the two major powers--the United States and the USSR--are equally responsible for the arms race. But I cannot accept this assertion. Each new arms race spiral is on Washington's conscience alone. The USSR, defending the interests of the socialist community's security, was forced to respond. Yet how many concrete proposals has the Soviet Union made to halt the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race! The USSR has repeatedly declared its readiness to reach an agreement on limiting and destroying all arms. The complex of proposals L.I. Brezhnev made at the 26th CPSU Congress were new evidence of peace-loving aspirations. The leader of the Soviet Communist Party and soviet land pointed out the urgent need to curb the arms race, with particular reference to strategic arms.

In Geneva I witnessed a favorable reaction to L.I. Brezhnev's initiatives. In fact, many people under the influence of Western propaganda and the reinforcement of the U.S. militarist policy had expected to hear something quite different. Yet once again the USSR made concrete proposals on disarmament and declared its readiness for dialogue.

Scientists must join forces to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe. We must fight together to place a reliable ban on the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, fight to outlaw nuclear weapons and the threat of their use. These days scientists must not remain outside politics--the fate of mankind is at risk!

The setting up of an authoritative international committee of scientists with the job of demonstrating the vital need to prevent nuclear war could start now. I think the venue could be Geneva, where a number of important specialized international institutions are operating, or Dubna, the home of the joint Institute for Nuclear Research, or any other city for that matter. It is important to take the first steps as soon as possible. We cannot wait. The tasks are too urgent. The committee's work could begin with a preliminary unofficial meeting of scientists.

I repeat that it is important to take the first steps as soon as possible! The command of the times is to banish the very idea of using nuclear weapons.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS APPEAL ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD031250 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS--Prominent Soviet scientists with President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoly Aleksandrov at the head have called upon all workers in science to do their utmost to ward off the threat of a nuclear war from the peoples, to help people realize the essence of the dangers which threaten them and channel their will and knowledge for the cause of creation, for preservation on earth of conditions that would ensure befitting life to the present and coming generations.

In the appeal "to the scientists of the world" it is said that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, is assuming still greater proportions. The negotiations on disarmament are making no headway at all or have been interrupted. The treaties that were signed are not entering into force. The acting agreements and accords, which restrain military activity are being attacked, their realisation is being deliberately hampered.

"If the events continue developing in such a way," the message stresses, "the danger of war which started retreating in the 1970s will start dominating all events in the world to a greater extent than ever before, since what is at issue is not just a war between states, which is in itself a grave evil for the peoples, but a nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for the whole of mankind."

"The obtaining situation calls, in our conviction, for new energetic actions on the part of scientists in the interests of peace. It cannot be allowed that mankind should find itself in the grip of prejudices which prove that allegedly the world can rest only on heaps of weapons, that allegedly force but not reason, will ever direct the course of history. To accept such an argument would mean to bow to inevitability of war and by the logic of things--to a pernicious nuclear war."

"Our conscience, our duty of scientists and people rise against militarism's challenge to mankind. Therefore we warmly support Leonid Brezhnev's proposal of formation of a competent international committee that would prove the vital need of preventing a nuclear holocaust," the message runs. "This is a vital need to all irrespective of differences in the world outlook, social status, nationality and the colour of skin. This should be realized by everyone, and scientists must say their weighty, competent word here."

Text of Scientists' Appeal

LD031640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1118 GMT 3 May 81

["To the Scientists of the World"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS--Prominent Soviet scientists have addressed a message to their foreign colleagues. Below follows the text of the message:

"Dear colleagues!

We are witnessing alarming events: The arms race, especially that in nuclear weapons, is assuming greater proportions. Talks on disarmament are at a standstill or have been broken off altogether. Treaties which have been signed are not put into force. Existing agreements and accords which restrain military activities are subjected to attacks and their implementation is deliberately hindered.

"If events continue to develop thus, then the military danger which began to recede in the seventies will prevail over everything happening in the world to a greater extent than ever. For it is a question not merely of war between states, which is in itself also a grave evil for the peoples, but of nuclear war with disastrous consequences for all mankind.

This is more obvious and understandable to us people of science than to many others. We more than others are made wary by the ambition of some circles to prove the admissibility and even purposefulness of a "limited" nuclear war, which would in reality inevitably develop into a total nuclear war. Attempts to intensify nuclear potential with medium-range missiles and developing production of neutron and similar fatal types of weaponry bear the threat of annihilation of people on an immense scale--either instantly or after tortuous suffering. An inevitable consequence of mass military action using nuclear ammunition would be the prolonged uninhabitability of the territory of many countries and a considerable degradation of mankind as a result of genetic disruption.

"A quarter of a century ago B. Russell and A. Einstein produced a manifesto against the nuclear threat. 'Everyone without exception,' this document says, 'is threatened by the danger, and if the danger is recognized there is a chance to avert it by joint efforts.' Scientists have done much to prevent nuclear weapons from being used in the conflicts which have on many occasions shaken the world since the World War II. The voice of scientists has played a significant role in the adoption of bans by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on tests in the three media and of a decision on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

"We are convinced that the situation which is developing requires new and energetic action by scientists in the interests of peace. We cannot permit mankind to be held in the grip of prejudices which maintain that peace depends only on mountains of arms and that it is not reason but force which will steer the course of history through the ages. To accept that argument would be to bow before the inevitability of war and, in the logic of things, before pernicious nuclear war.

"Our conscience and our duty as scientists and people rise to combat the challenge posed to mankind by militarism. For this reason we ardently support the proposal of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the creation of an 'authoritative international committee which would show the vital necessity of averting the nuclear catastrophe. "The question is one of a vital necessity truly for all irrespective of philosophy, social standing, nationality or skin color. Every person should recognize this and scientists are obliged to add their weighty and competent word.

"We appeal to all workers of science to do all they can in order to remove the threat of nuclear war, to help people comprehend the essence of the dangers which threaten them, and to direct their will and knowledge to the cause of construction and the maintenance of conditions in the world such as to guarantee a worthwhile life for present and future generations.

"[Signed] Aleksandrov, A.P., president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and USSR State Prize Laureate; Bayev, A.A., USSR State Prize Laureate; Basov, N.G., Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and Nobel Prize Laureate; Blokhin, N.N., Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Velikhov, Ye.P., USSR State Prize Laureate; Vernov, S.N., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State Prize Laureate; Imshenetskiy, A.A., Hero of Socialist Labor; Inozemtsev, N.N., USSR State Prize Laureate; Logunov, A.A., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State Prize Laureate; Markov, M.A., Hero of Socialist Labor, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash committee; Prokhorov, A.M., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State and Nobel Prize Laureate; Semenov, N.N., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State and Nobel Prize Laureate; Paton, B. Ye., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Lenin and State Prize Laureate; Fedoseyev, P.N., Hero of Socialist Labor, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Chazov, Ye. I., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR State Prize Laureate; Cherenkov, P.A., USSR State and Nobel Prize Laureate; Engelgardt, V.A., Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR State Prize Laureate."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD032300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 3 May 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades, our broadcast is taking place at a time when the May Day festivities have just ended and when there are soon to be fresh festivities to mark Victory Day. These events provide very serious food for thought about the development of present-day international life and about those problems which most acutely face mankind.

Congresses, May Day Viewed

First of all, I should like to stress that the May Day festivities in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR were held under the sign of unanimous support by the working people for the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of fraternal parties. The decisions of these congresses emphasized that the Soviet peace program for the eighties, which was proposed and endorsed at the 26th CPSU Congress, accords with the fundamental interests of all the working people of the socialist countries, answers the questions troubling everyone and opens up a realistic way to strengthen peace and consolidate detente, and in present-day conditions--in conditions when international tension has markedly risen--this is of particular importance.

[Shishlin] I believe that both the recent festivities and this festival have nevertheless been marked by their businesslike nature. During festivities people not only give themselves to enjoyment; they also ponder the results of the past and think of the future. And the future which opens up in the eighties before the socialist world has indeed been outlined in the decisions of the congresses of ruling communist and workers' parties which have been held. But decisions in themselves are not yet their embodiment in practice. They are a route which has been charted to the future, and each of them bears the distinct stamp of the country in which the congress was at work, and this distinctive quality even lies in decisions which from the outside are very similar.

Take, for instance, the question of improving management of the economy. This is a big reserve, since the development of productive forces always requires the improvement of productive relations and, of course, work here is not in short supply. In this r spect those thoughts which were expressed in the Central Committee's accountability report to the 26th congress on the positive experience of fraternal socialist countries and those reservations which were made regarding the creative employment and active use of this experience are very timely and necessary thoughts.

[Bovin] Frankly speaking, it seems to me it is not quite accurate to call them "reservations" because a machine tool, for instance, can be shifted from one country to another and it will work, but some management system or some form of organizing life, for example, cannot be transplanted. It needs to be definitely grafted on to this soil. For this it needs to be creatively processed and grafted to the specific conditions, which makes the transfer of social experience a fairly complex and creative task.

Vietnam, China Situations

[Levin] Here we have been speaking about congresses of ruling communist parties which have taken place, but more congresses are soon to take place. There will be the Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party. Preparations for these congresses have also been very extensively reflected in the May Day festivities in those countries.

For the working people of Vietnam May Day was even more notable for the fact that fairly recently, a week earlier, elections were held for the National Assembly. These were the first elections since the adoption of the new Constitution which has legislatively extended and endorsed the democratic rights of the people. This fact indeed reflects the political stabilization and the political development of the life of the country, a country which, as we know, has been encountering a large number of problems.

[Bovin] Yes, here there as been a fairly complex interweaving of various kinds of problems. Above all, of course, big difficulties arise when it is a question of reducing to a common denominator the north and south of Vietnam, because the economic and social systems which existed there were quite different and they cannot be automatically combined. This constitutes an enormous task comprising those transformations which need to be carried out in the south of the country, and by doing this so that there is no reduction in productive forces and so that a certain vigor in the economy is preserved. All these are fairly difficult tasks which, as the experience of Vietnam's friends shows--and they speak of this themselves--does not have a simple solution. There is still much which has not been resolved. Much needs to be considered in addition.

Indeed, in addition to this there are foreign problems, because the Chinese have by no means calmed down on the border. Well, no sort of large-scale operation is taking place there at present, but if we speak about some sort of border provocation, some, so to speak [words indistinct] this is always happening there on the border. And, of course, it is not merely a question of irritating the Vietnamese, which is understandable, but it requires the diversion of material resources, because there are army units there and all sorts of material that it is necessary to have, something which complicates the situation in Vietnam.

And for the Chinese it is also a factor which is, so to speak, connected with domestic affairs, because at present their domestic affairs are not in a very good state. As regards what they are calling the regulation of the economy, well, it cannot be said that this regulation has already reached an impasse, let us say, but the tasks are still vast because there is now growing unemployment, growing inflation and a growing deficit in the state budget. On the one hand this is understandable because it is extremely difficult to make the transition from the past chaos and disorders which were engendered by the dominance of Maoism to some sort of development based on elements of commonsense. By itself this transition is objectively difficult, but subjectively the point is that the Chinese, indeed, do still not have what could be called an economic policy in the full sense of the word, that is, some sort of conceptual basis encompassing all elements of economic development. There are some particular directives and particular concepts which frequently, incidentally, change from day to day and contradict each other. But a unified economic policy has still not been devised.

And in particular, returning to Sino-Vietnamese relations, there is the approach which is well-known to history: whipping up some sort of foreign policy problem thus distracts the attention of people from domestic problems. This is what we have now been seeing there. And indeed this continuing campaign, so to speak, about a threat from the north, from the direction of the Soviet Union, is also one of the elements of the same line.

[Shishlin] It seems to me that what is now occuring in Vietnam on the distant approaches to the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress--because a date has not yet been fixed for this congress and the Vietnamese comrades are merely assuming that this congress may take place some time at the end of the year--the analytical work being carried out and reflected in the pages of the Vietnamese press is, of course, very interesting and creative work.

My attention is very much drawn to what I would call outright the sharply critical attitude of Vietnamese comrades as regards how the state of affairs has been developing and toward their own methods of work. Indeed, they are insistently seeking methods and forms of socialist work which would really accord with the far from usual conditions in socialist Vietnam. This applies to those methods of management of which we were speaking. It applies to the organization on a socialist basis of the south's economy. It also applies to the use of an enormous mass of manpower which is frequently unemployed.

And this concerns that which we were just starting to discuss--the development of socialist democracy. After all, it is not a matter of only of there being certain means and there being certain economic prospects. All these economic means and economic prospects are to no avail if there is not a certain political atmosphere and if there is no active involvement by the main creative force and the main constructive force.

[Bovin] The working individual.

[Shishlin] Yes, the working individual. This is what the work of the Vietnamese communists is aiming at.

As for China with its hegemonist ways, the constant whipping up of tension on China's southern border is at present a means of diverting attention from the very severe domestic problems which still exist in present-day China. And it is interesting that the Chinese who in their turn were experimenting with and seeking all these four modernizations, together with regulating and setting things in order--all these endeavors, so to speak, have at least in the last few months brought them to a position where they are again beginning to clutch convulsively at what they call a lifejacket, that is, the Maoist viewpoint and the Mao cult. But in my view this lifejacket is not so much filled with cork as filled with lead, and all the time it is dragging them down.

[Levin] Yes, and these problems of war and peace--which the Vietnamese comrades are encountering so honorably, having a neighbor as aggressive and belligerent as China--are now widespread throughout the world primarily because of the aggressiveness of U.S. policy.

West Europe, Japan Viewed

As we have already mentioned, we are conducting our program between two festivals, May Day and the coming Victory Day. So this time between them gives us the opportunity to have a look not only at past events but also at those which are to come. At the call of the WPC Presidium, a week of joint activities for the security of Europe begins on 4 May, timed to coincide with the anniversary of the victory over fascism in World War II.

But on the same day, 4 May, the committee of foreign ministers of the NATO countries gathers in Rome and, as may be judged from what has already been published, will have completely differnt issues on its agenda. For instance, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who is to make his debut as chief of the U.S. delegation at the conference, says plainly that he intends to raise for discussion the problem of defense expenditure. We know how the Americans present this problem: They want the other NATO states to increase military expenditure. The question was previously one of a 3-percent annual increase, but Haig stated some months ago: No, 3 percent is too little, I will try to obtain 4 or 5 percent. This alone gives grounds to say that the foreign ministers' committee will be used, at least by the United States, to step up tension.

However, I believe that this position may meet with quite serious resistance by West Europe, and in connection with this, I believe that attention should be paid to the statement made by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher who spoke of the fact that, together with the partners in the alliance, we support the French proposal for convening a conference on disarmament in Europe to discuss confidence-building measures on the continent, and we consider the Soviet Union's readiness to extend confidence-building measures in the military sphere to the whole of the European part of the USSR's territory as a step in the right direction. Hence many West European states, and even British Foreign Secretary Carrington, are saying that arms limitation talks between the socialist states with the Soviet Union and the Western countries with the United States should begin as soon as possible.

[Bovin] Here the position of the West European countries, of course, is very contradictory at the moment; in general, they want to but they daren't, as they say [i khochetsya i soketsya]. On the one hand they are for the continuation of detente, on the other hand there is still U.S. pressure for a change in their policy.

But if we leave West Europe, I have just returned recently from Japan, where this ambiguity is very clearly to be seen at the moment, because on the one hand, whoever I talked with there--and I managed to talk with political figures of the most varied hues from right-wing to leftwing--all in general recognize the need for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations, of economic and political cooperation. Everyone says this.

Well, they all say the same, but what are they doing? In practice, under the influence of the hard line being conducted by the Americans the Japanese themselves have begun to give ground, giving everything away to the Americans, while this is by no means good for Japanese national interests. This is having an effect on, for example, the limitation of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation--it has already had an effect there--it is having an effect, let us say, on the measures being implemented at present in the sphere of what they call the strengthening of Japanese defense, which is a direct result of Washington's pressure, as we saw, for instance, when Foreign Minister Ito made a trip to America, and now a trip by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki is being prepared, and he should be in Washington in a few days' time. Of course, immense pressure will be put on Suzuki there, primarily in the sphere of stepping up militarization of the Japanese islands, for the moment it is difficult to say whether the Japanese will yield to this or not, how far they will yield, because very different forces are struggling in Japan itself: There are both resolute opponents of it and resolute defenders, and there are also those who would like to make use of the poor state of Soviet-U.S. relations in order to step up the pressure on our country concerning the so-called northern territories, as they call them in Japan, concerning territorial claims on the southern four Kurile Islands.

Returning from Japan to West Europe, we can say that this ambiguity is clearly to be seen here as well, this fluctuation in policy, the wish somehow to please America, to show themselves to be loyal allies, while at the same time finding some sensible approach to these problems of detente, disarmament and talks. For the moment I, for one, find it difficult to say what the final results of this contradiction will be because, on the one hand, we would like to hope that both Japan and West Europe will have a positive influence on Reagan, on Washington, in the sense of calming down the U.S. administration. That is how we would like it to be. But for the time being I cannot say that there is any material change in U.S. policy.

Reagan's First 100 Days

[Levin] Last Wednesday, as it happens, saw the completion of 100 days since Reagan came to power, and there was much published in the Western press on this, commentaries on the results...

[Bovin] Since these 100 days come from Napoleon; I would put it this way, that Napoleon had 100 days of success, then came Waterloo. Well, Reagan has not yet had his Waterloo, but he hasn't had 100 days of success, either. That is the picture we get.

[Shishlin] Besides, the facts which illustrate the approach of the United States itself, not to mention West Europe and Japan, are in general irregular, because of course at the moment, and the overwhelming majority of facts are proof of this, we see that the hard line gained the upper hand in the United States with the arrival of the new administration. But within the framework of this hard line there is still some thinking going on, it seems to me.

[Bovin] Yes, this has to happen, because there are at least two trial attempts to implement these ideas, in El Salvador and the Near East--here I have the Haig tour in mind--and they have to date ended in failure to put it mildly.

[Shishlin] And even a decision, let's say, such as the lifting of the unsuccessful ban on the sale of grain and phosphates to the Soviet Union, although it is presented as implementation of Reagan's promises made during the election campaign, this still essentially shows a certain rethinking of some specific positions, but the overall picture of the course remains the same for the time being.

[Levin] Speaking of that embargo, when the U.S. Government finally adopted the decision to lift it, Agriculture Secretary Block said I have been waiting 100 long days for this. Butz, a representative of the U.S. Federation of Farm Bureaus, declared that as a result of the embargo U.S. farmers had suffered losses of at least $3 billion. And, of course, this shows very convincingly that the Carter administration's decision has proved to be a very serious error and a heavy blow for the Americans themselves.

[Shishlin] As far as the West European states are concerned, then, of course, the fact that the United States is assuming the thankless task of holding an ever heavier nuclear umbrella still seems to suit West Europe to a certain extent. But it seems as though they are not merely prepared to hold a nuclear umbrella over Eueopre, but to make Europe itself a kind of magnet for quite substantial military tension. This worries the Europeans, although...

[Bovin] They themselves realize that, for example, the almost 600 new missiles which are to be installed are not so much new shields as, I would say, new targets.

[Levin] Yes, and in these circumstances talk of the need for negotiations assumes ever greater importance.

I would now like to draw attention to the following point. The problems of Near East politics became very topical this week. In connection with the visit to our country by Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, talks have been held. Leonid Ilich Breznhev delivered a very important speech in which he once more stressed the principled Soviet approach to the settlement of the Near East problem. The fact that this speech at the dinner in honor of the Libyan guest gave a very clearcut answer to attempts by the United States to foist on us a certain code of conduct for how they think the Soviet Union should act is unquestionably of immense significance, special significance.

Code of Conduct Discussed

[Bovin] But in general I would say that some sort of code of conduct is indeed essential. If the world arena is not to become an arena for clashes and brigandage and so forth, there must indeed be some rules for states to adhere to.

But the whole point is that now Washington is starting to talk about a code of conduct; in actual fact, if we disregard all the ideological hullabaloo they want to tell us the following: Don't help the national liberation movements. Don't help your friends in, say, Ethiopia, Angola, Libya, Yemen and wherever it pleases you. It is this aid which they regard as our violation of the code of conduct. We cannot, of course, agree to such an approach. Our policy is unquestionably a policy of peaceful coexistence. But at the same time it is also a policy of internationalism. We have given assistance to these peoples and will continue to do so. We are not stirring up revolutions there. They occur there of their own accord on account of internal causes which are taking place.

[Shishlin] The right of every people to freedom and security is sacred. The more strickly this right is respected by the international community, the stronger is the position of each country and of the world as a whole.

[Bovin] For this reason the Americans want in general to maintain the present social status quo as a minimum. Still better would be to set the clock back to some point in the past, to retard this dynamic development of the world--its liberation from the shackles of neocolonialism, from dependence on the capitalist centers.

[Levin] In connection with the question of the so-called code of conduct I would like to recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He said that the Soviet Union has always stood and still stands for strict and complete compliance in relations between all states with the principle of equity and the generally accepted norms of international law. Examples of these norms are those which are embodied in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act or, say, the well-known agreements of the seventies between the USSR and the United States, agreements which are, unfortunately, now being trampled on by the U.S. authorities.

For example, certain circles in the United States, plainly aiming to whip up more tension in relations with the Soviet Union, have recently begun fanning a campaign over the alleged violation by Moscow of the agreement on nuclear arms. They are alleging that the Soviet Union is not carrying out its obligations under those agreements and treaties which were drafted earlier. But those people in the United States who think in realistic terms and who are guided by facts rather than conjecture reject such attacks.

In this connection it is very noteworthy that Robert Buchheim, who was the U.S. representative on the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission from 1977 to the beginning of this year, told journalists outright that no cases of deception by the Soviet Union had been observed and that not once could the Americans say that the Soviet Union was indeed breaching any clauses. This is a very important and very weighty statement. The fact that it was uttered in today's United States testifies not merely to the honesty of Buchheim himself but to the fact that commonsense is nevertheless making headway.

[Shishlin] Al-Qadhdhafi's visit reminds us once more, of course, that crisis situations exist in the world. Declared and undeclared wars are in progress in the world. One of the goals which were outlined and determined by the 26th congress of our party, in particular, was to overcome these conflict situations. This work will, of course, take time. It requires immense endeavors. But this work is now in progress, and the results of the last state visit in fact show that this work is being conducted steadfastly and consistently.

[Levin] I am reminded of a recent speech by Fidel Castro at the closing session of the WPC Presidium. In his description of the contemporary international situation he said that there is a manifest threat of war which stems from aggressive imperialist circles.

He also stressed--and I quote Fidel Castro verbatim: "Fortunately the Soviet Union knows how to keep calm and it is not ceasing its struggle for the noble cause of peace throughout the world."

Our country is indeed a standard-bearer of peace. The documents of the 26th party congress testify to this very vividly and convincingly. And now that we are about to celebrate the holiday of Victory Day, a holiday which is not only associated with joy but which reminds us of the huge sacrifices which were made for the sake of the triumph over fascism; this struggle unquestionably shows that the line of strengthening peace is being consistently implemented in our policy, so that the horrors of war should never be repeated, so that international problems should be resolved around the negotiating table.

[Shishlin] There are, of course, many knots in international politics which are not simple to undo. We have mentioned some of them. But if we take the essential elements of contemporary international affairs, the eighties which some people would like to see as years covered with thick clouds have not, after all, inherited such a bad legacy, even if it is complex. After all, the years to come and the holidays which we celebrate are not merely a page of a calendar which will be turned over and left somewhere. It is also something which has already been incorporated in the fabric of mutual relations, in the talks which are in progress or which are to begin, in the problems which have been discussed and studied and to which this or that approach is being sought. And the Soviet Union, its friends and allies, and sober-minded circles in the world arenot starting the eighties from scratch. This also applies to the problem of the struggle for the limitation and halting of the arms race. It applies to the problem of overcoming crisis and conflict situations. It applies, in general, to the whole question of bringing about really peaceful, really good-neighborly cooperation among all countries belonging to different social systems. But this work really does require strength of will, character and, I would add, skill.

[Bovin] Yes, and this is all the more true because in general and in principle there is the possibility of some local obstacles of progress. But when you look at the development of events over a lengthy period of time, there really do remain grounds for optimism on the whole. This is because a great deal, a very great deal, has already been done. And there is the hope that despite these difficulties, despite possible zigzags, the cause of detente will also advance in the eighties.

[Levin] So, in summing up, I think we can say quite justifiably that we have every justification for a joyful, cheerful and optimistic mood during the festive days.

Our time has run out. Thank you for your attention, esteemed listeners, All the very best.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW 4 MAY

LD040856 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--"The working class and problems of anti-monopoly struggle", this is the topic of the international conference which opened in Moscow today. Taking part in the conference are research workers and representatives of many trade union centers from foreign countries who arrived in the Soviet Union to attend May Day celebrations. The conference is organized by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and the Institute of the International Workers' Movement in Moscow. Opening the conference, Chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions Aleksey Shibayev said, "The working class and its communist and workers' parties approached the 1980's as true champions for peace and peoples' security. In the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation which is being worsened through the fault of world imperialism, working people are resisting the dangerous machinations of the U.S. military and NATO. People are ever more actively counteracting the international corporations which infringe workers' interests. In the struggle against the arbitrariness of monopoly firms it is necessary to consolidate the unity of action of democratic trade unions and all progressive forces," Alekysey Shibayev stressed.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS ON PARITY, TALKS NOTED

LD030110 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Officials of the American administration are making all sorts of statements on the lineup of forces and negotiations. Today they say one thing and the next day something quite different. Sometimes they complain that the Soviet Union outstripped the United States and upset the strategic balance. Hence America had to rearm. And sometimes they declare the United States is predominent and stronger than anyone else, and so it isn't opposed to negotiating disarmament with the Soviet Union. Here is comment by our news analyst, Oleg Anichkin:

Even not so long ago the American leaders would say there was rough parity between the United States and the Soviet Union which includes parity in Europe. Thus on 23 February State Secretary Haig told the French television station Antenne-2 the United States was at the point of rough equality and equivalence. Two months have passed with no dramatic changes, as it would seem, yet a spokesman for the State Department, referring to this statement by Alexander Haig, claims that the secretary of state is in no position to ascertain which statement in particular is meant and that he, Alexander Haig, is certainly not convinced about equality of the Euronuclear forces.

So the state secretary either disclaims his statement of 23 February or he has two opposite points of view. Indeed, Washington's position towards talks with the Soviet Union is rather contradictory. Recently, West German Foreign Minister Genscher said that the incumbent American administration was actively engaged in examining the practical aspects of East-West talks. They let it be understood that during his latest visit to Bonn, State Secretary Haig made it clear once again that the American Government favored an early resumption of talks with Moscow on medium-range missiles. But what happens in practice? The talks mentioned by Genscher were to be held at the very beginning of this year, yet they were postponed indefinitely at the request of the American side.

Something else should be taken into account just as well. The point is that the issue involves strategic arms limitation, but the American administration shows that it is in no hurry to resume these talks. According to a spokesman for the Department of State, Washington has not decided so far on the resumption of these talks, and he added that the administration was reassessing its policy towards SALT. Also indicative are pronouncements made by the U.S. press. For example, the Washington POST maintains that although Alexander Haid did mention not-so-distant future, substantive talks with the Soviet Union are nowhere in sight. And the New York TIMES says, referring to well-placed sources, the Reagan administration doesn't intend to hurry with the preparations for arms control talks with the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration, the paper remarks, will not be ready for serious talks before the year is out.

It is not difficult to see the discrepancy between what Haig said in Bonn and what is being said in Washington some time after he returned from his tour overseas. It is pertinent to ask in this connection: Whom are we to believe? And what is the administration's real position on the constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union concerning disarmament talks and stronger peace?

PENTAGON PLANS FOR INCREASED FORCES PERSONNEL HIT

LD010909 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "'Cannon Fodder' for the Pentagon"]

[Text] New York, 27 April--The Washington administration, which has adopted a course toward preparing new military ventures, is planning a considerable increase in U.S. Armed Forces. The New York TIMES reports this citing government officials.

In accordance with these plans, the ranks of the ground forces, the air force, the Navy and the Marines will increase by almost 250,000 in the next 5 years. The newspaper notes that such an increase in the numerical strength of all categories of troops is motivated by the need to heighten the combat readiness of the armed forces. New servicemen are needed to operate the hundreds of tanks, aircraft, ships and so forth whose production is planned by the Pentagon in the next few years. Apart from that the New York TIMES writes, this is necessary to "fulfill the extensive military obligations" of the United States abroad.

The Reagan administration, the article notes, has proposed to Congress that the armed forces be increased by 44,000 personnel by as early as the end of fiscal 1982. In subsequent years, in accordance with Navy plans to increase the number of warships to 600, it is proposed to enlist an additional 80,000 sailors in the Navy. The Army Department is counting on a similar increase. The Air Force will be increased by 35,000 servicemen to operate the MX mobile based intercontinental ballistic missiles and also a new fleet of bombers, fighters and transport aircraft.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS ON SUPPORT FOR POL POT GANG

Talks With Son Sann

LD031642 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] New York, 3 May, TASS--According to a report in the newspaper New York TIMES today, the United States has taken a joint decision with China to make efforts for knocking together a so-called "united front" from among the gangs of Pol Pot terrorists, who entrenched themselves in Thailand's territory, and other opponents of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It follows from the report in the newspaper that the issue was discussed during the recent visit to Washington of former Cambodia's Prime Minister Son Sann, whose government is known to be deposed in 1970 with the direct participation of the USA. But now Son Sann was given a hearty welcome in the capital of the United States. He held in particular talks with Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for eastern Asia and the Pacific. The New York TIMES points out that Son Sann's aides have in their turn held talks with the officials of the administration and members of the Congress on political and military support by the United States for the Kampuchea. The nucleus of this strike force is formed of remainders of the Pol Pot terrorists gangs, which killed millions of Kampucheans during the stay of the bloody regime in power. We are for broadening resistance in Kampuchea, the newspaper New York TIMES quotes the spokesman for the State Department as saying.

The question of preparing an armed intervention against Kampuchea was on the agenda of the talks in Washington this week of Thailand's Foreign Minister S. Sawetsila, who met with U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It is precisely on the territory of that country that the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have set up their strong points. Along with the United States a major part in the provocative anti-Kampuchean campaign is also played by Beijing. According to U.S. press reports, this Washington's accessory has already supplied the Pol Pot gangs with weapons, sufficient for arming four-five batallions.

Talks With Sawetsila

BK030817 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The United States and Thailand have considered arms delivery to supporters of the toppled Lon Nol and Pol Pot regimes in Kampuchea, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila stated during a press conference in Washington D.C. He said the matter was discussed between himself and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. It was later confirmed by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department. The CBS television network meanwhile reported that China had decided to give military assistance to the resistance forces opposing the Kampuchean revolution with their hideouts inside Thai territory. CBS said the decision was backed by full approval from the United States.

PROPOSED MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD031240 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Washington, 3 May, TASS--The United States intends to grant Pakistan 2,500 million dollars within the framework of the five-year programme of building up military aid to that country with a view of turning it into Washington's strategic springboard in Southeast Asia. This figure has been disclosed in a Washington POST interview by Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi, who recently paid an official visit to the U.S. capital, and who met with top leaders of the Ronald Reagan administration. He said he would soon come to Washington for the final round of negotiations on the deal which envisages the granting of 400 million dollars to Pakistan every year in the form of credits to purchase American arms, and another 100 million dollars as economic aid. Agha Shahi expressed confidence that the American Congress would not stand in the way of realization of the programme.

His confidence stems from the fact that Pakistan in the recent time has been turning into an obedient tool of Washington's foreign policy designs. The country's territory is the main base for aggression against the neighbouring sovereign state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Counter-revolutionary gangs undergo military training in Pakistan, and are then sent into Afghanistan. American, Chinese and Egyptian-made weapons are also being sent into that country.

It is exactly Pakistan which has lately become one of the mouthpieces of anti-Sovietism in the region, intensively echoing Washington in its slanderous propaganda campaign.

Such a policy cannot but meet support and "gratitude" of Washington. As was already reported, immediately after Agha Shahi's visit the U.S. Government officially requested the Congress to lift the existing legislative restrictions on granting military aid to Pakistan which were introduced in connection with the work in developing its own nuclear potential which is underway in that country. The request was met with "sympathy" at the Congress, according to the press. Among the weapons planned to be delivered to Pakistan are American F-15 and F-16 fighter-planes, intensively sought by the Ziaul Haq regime.

Congressmen Donald Ritter and Joel Pritchard returned from their trip to Pakistan a few days ago. At a speical press conference they made an instigative call for greater support to the bandit groupings which entrenched themselves in Pakistan and which conduct struggle against the legitimate Afghan Government.

U.S. UNABLE TO PROVE SOVIET HAND IN TERRORISM

LD032320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1636 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] New York, 3 May (TASS)--The United States has nothing to back up the absurd accusations of "support for international terrorism" which the new administration has brought against the Soviet Union. An article published by the New York TIMES bears witness to this.

The statement made in this connection by Secretary of State A. Haig only 8 days after the Republicans came to power in Washington, "took the government's intelligence services by surprise," the newspaper points out. "Now, 3 months later, when opposition to terrorism has become a central theme of American foreign policy--the New York TIMES emphasizes--these services, according to intelligence officers, are still scouring about for evidence."

This task clearly turned out to be impossible to fulfill even for the American "cloak and dagger knights" who are so practiced in fabricating various cock and bull stories about the "hand of Moscow." According to the New York TIMES W. Casey, the CIA director, even had to reject two reports on the topic which had been compiled by experts from his own department and from the military intelligence service, "since they did not back up Haig's assertions."

At present, the disinformation experts from American services have just about managed to cook up a third document, which, the newspaper reports, will shortly be submitted to President Reagan.

The authors have been compelled, however, even in this falsification to admit that they lack any evidence that the USSR "is training, financing and equipping" international terrorists. True, taking into account the bosses' wishes, the article--according to the New York TIMES, which cites informed sources in the intelligence circles--contains assertions regarding certain "indirect pieces of evidence" which it is attempted to present as... assistance from the Soviet Union to Libya and the PLO.

The newspaper cites the words of eminent American experts on the problem of "international terrorism," who consider that Haig "has gone over the top." [khvatil lishnego] B. Jenkins, leader of the group for the study of political violence at the Rand Corporation considers, for example, that the new U.S. secretary of state "was counting on using the label of terrorism as a political weapon against the Soviet Union." Moreover, points out the New York TIMES, Haig also had strong personal motives for regarding terrorism as a matter of paramount importance in U.S. foreign policy--in 1979 he was the object of an unsuccessful assassination attempt in Belgium when he occupied the post of supreme commander of the allied NATO Armed Forces in Europe.

In any case, considers W. Laqueur, a professor of political science at Georgetown University in Washington, "the struggle with terrorism is a problem for the police. And not of a minister of foreign affairs of a world power." As the New York TIMES stresses "official figures are worried by the fact that putting terrorism in the limelight is distracting attention from more urgent international problems."

POSSIBLE TO EXPECT EARLY END TO HAIG'S TENURE

LD022236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has had a private meeting with State Secretary Haig. During the meeting Haig made a direct reference to the question of the underground campaign conducted against him by members of the White House among others. Now, the Washington POST says, when Reagan has obtained first-hand information about it, the continuation of attacks on Haig can be regarded as an indication that these attacks are conducted with the approval of the President. In such a case it is possible to expect an early end to Haig's stay at the post of state secretary.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM'S HAMMER

LD010801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 27 April L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Hammer, chairman of the board of the U.S. company Occidental Petroleum, and had a talk with him.

BRIEFS

ART EXHIBITION IN NAKHODKA--A U.S.-Soviet art exhibition has opened in Nakhodka, displaying the work of art teachers from the Far Eastern Pedogological Arts Institute in Vladivostok and the work of teachers from an institute in Seattle. The exhibition was organized by representatives of the American-Soviet marine resources company in Nakhodka. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 16 Apr 81 SK]

CHINA

PROPAGANDA RADIOS IN CHINA, PAKISTAN HIT

LD031442 Moscow Peace and Progress in English 1300 GMT 3 May 81

[Summary] Beijing has agreed to VOA setting up a station in the Chinese city of Guangzhou. The propaganda agencies of the United States and China are noticeably becoming closer in the coordination of their actions. Since last year the United States and China have been broadcasting to Afghanistan in the Dari language. Pakistan is being drawn into the Sino-American operations. The CIA operates on Pakistani soil a radio station calling itself the Voice of National Freedom of Afghanistan. The American and Chinese misinformers are resorting to similar tactics in other parts of Asia. They are doing all they can to complicate the process of normalizing relations in South Asia, pitting Pakistan and India against each other.

Another example of Beijing's propaganda of hypocrisy is to be seen in the transmissions of the so-called Radio Democratic Kampuchea, the mouthpiece of the pro-Beijing elements. This station fabricates reports of nonexistent battles supposed to have taken place in one or another region of Kampuchea, of alleged violations of the Chinese borders by Vietnam, or the construction of Soviet military bases in Indochina. Beijing Radio and NCNA disseminate these lies throughout the world, and offer them to VOA and other imperialist undermining centers. Other Asian countries are also affected. When a Radio Beijing delegation visited Manila, Filipino officials protested to it against the crude attacks broadcast towards the Philippines.

KOREAN OPPOSITION ACTIVIST FREED FROM HOUSE ARREST

SK022357 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] The South Korean authorities released Kim Yong-sam, a strong opposition party activist, and the wife of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung from the state of house arrest. They have been subjected to this type of suppression since last year along with 65 other defenders of democracy.

Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death but the authorities later commuted the death sentence and he is now serving a sentence of life imprisonment.

Kim Yong-sam told an AP reporter that there is stilll no freedom in the country, that no one can voice his just criticism, that the emergency martial law is continuing [as heard] and that the police are occupying the universities.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS DPRK ARMY'S ANNIVERSARY

LD011023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 3

[Maj V. Roshchupkin article: "On Guard Over Socialism"]

[Text] In Pyongyang, on the picturesque bank of the River (Potkhon) stands a monumental building which is well known to Korean servicemen and the DPRK's working people. It is the museum of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. Its exhibts reflect in detail the history of the DPRK's Armed Forces, which are 49 years old today.

In one of the museum's halls is a colorful canvas. Against a background of blue mountains and the age-old taiga is depicted the first armed detachment formed on 25 April 1932 during the Korean people's liberation struggle, led by the communists, against Japanese imperialism. This date is now commemorated by the DPRK's working people and its armed defenders as Korean People's Army [KPA] Day.

For almost 50 years the KPA, which grew from partisan detachments, has followed a great and illustrious path. Its actions were an important contribution to the overall struggle against Japanese imperialism's aggression. A new stage in the KPA's development began after the DPRK's formation in September 1948 when the country, supported by the USSR and the other socialist states, began to eliminate the difficult legacy inherited from colonial times.

However, the building of a new life in the republic was interrupted in 1950 by the aggression of the South Korean puppet regime and intervention of the United States and its satellites. The Korean people's patriotic liberation war lasted 3 years. It was a serious test for KPA servicemen. While rebuffing the aggression they showed courage and mass heroism. The Korean people's victory, won under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], demonstrated the KPA servicemen's steadfastness and combat skill and socialist internationalism's great strength.

Under present-day conditions the KPA's role in defending the DPRK working people's peaceful labor is particularly great in connection with the fact that socialist building and the implementation of the Sixth KWP Congress' creative plans are taking place in a complex atmosphere. To this day the country is split into two parts through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

The Pentagon has transformed South Korea into a bridgehead for aggressive preparations and for its expansionist aspirations in the Far East. Seoul, encouraged by the United States, is hindering in every way the implementation of the DPRK's proposals on unifying the country on a peaceful, democratic basis.

Furthermore, U.S. imperialism and its Seoul proteges have created a serious hotbed of tension in the south of the Korean Peninsula. Hostile intrigues against the DPRK are continuing under cover of the "threat from the north" campaign. During February-March this year tension reached a particular pitch owing to the large-scale "Team Spirit 81" exercises being held in the south of the peninsula. A simulated landing by a major landing force and maneuvers close to the demarcation line bore a clearly expressed provocative character.

All this makes it incumbent on the DPRK's people and their leading vanguard, the KWP, to pay unremitting attention to the issues of the worker and peasant state's defense capability and to strengthening the Korean People's Army.

The KPA is now a modern well-equipped army with skilled commanders and political cadres. They are educating the personnel in a spirit of love for and loyalty to the motherland and of responsibility for defending the DPRK working people's socialist gains.

The peoples of the USSR and the DPRK and our countries' armies are linked by traditional friendship and a cooperation which is developing in many spheres. "The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "expresses solidarity with the DPRK's struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland without foreign interference and will strive to deepen and enrich its ties with it."

On the KPA's 49th anniversary, Soviet people and our soldiers and sailors wish Korean servicemen new successes in improving their military skill and in defending their socialist gains.

DRA MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF031920 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, the DRA minister of agriculture and land reform, has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. During his stay, the visiting minister will acquaint himself with (?the efforts made to) achieve the establishment of socialism in Uzbek SSR and tour industrial establishments and factories. He will also visit Samarkand. The minister of agriculture of Uzbek SSR, Abdukarim Urkinbayev, received Fazel Rahim Momand today.

ALIYEV RECEIVES DRA AMBASSADOR MANGAL IN BAKU

LD010933 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 10 April G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is in Baku. Expressing gratitude for the hospitable and cordial reception accorded to him and his companions on Azerbaijani soil, the ambassador spoke in detail of the situation in the country and of successes in building a new life. We are studying your experience attentively, he noted, and from the example of Soviet Azerbaijan and the other republics we can see what tremendous progress a people achieves in a socialist society. He expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the constant friendly assistance to Afghanistan and support for the country's foreign policy, which accords with national interests.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, expressing satisfaction with the guest's visit to Azerbaijan, noted that the friendship between the USSR and the DRA and the two countries' all-around cooperation are developing successfully and strengthening. The Soviet Union will adhere firmly to this principles stance, as was again stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Aliyev spoke of experience of socialist building in Azerbaijan, the achievements of the republic's working people and their determination to successfully implement the historic plans of the 26th party congress. T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan SSR foreign minister, took part in the talk.

DRA ENVOY HOLDS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD010803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--To mark a national holiday--the third anniversary of the April revolution--Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 27 April.

The reception was attended by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. The heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited to the Soviet Union were present.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON DRA OFFER FOR TALKS

GF021702 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 30 April carries a commentary entitled "Who is Disturbing International Peace?" The radio recalls that the democratic initiatives launched after the success of the April revolution in the DRA to give momentum to the socioeconomic development of the country were met with opposition by feudal lords and other privileged groups and that this opposition has led to counterrevoutionary activities supported by foreign countries. The radio states that armed counterrevolutionary attacks are mainly directed against the DRA from bases in Pakistan.

It notes: "It is common knowledge that military (?bases) exist in Pakistan that train and arm Afghan counterrevolutionaries to launch attacks against the legal DRA Government. About 80 such bases exist in Pakistan. It is also common knowledge that the Governments of the United States, the PRC, Egypt and other countries are supplying arms to Afghan rebels against the DRA. Apart from all this, military centers exist in the United States, the PRC and Egypt for (?recruiting) counterrevolutionaries. This state of affiars, however, can only be described in the light of UN resolutions as a hostile situation in the international domain."

Recalling that the UN Charter recognizes the right of every country to defend itself, the radio stresses that in the light of this charter the DRA Government approached the Soviet Union for aid in the defense of Afghanistan against the armed attacks by counterrevolutionaries supported by foreign forces. Noting that a limited number of Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan to help the DRA Government thwart armed rebels and counterrevolutionaries, the radio asks whether a way could be found to resolve the Afghan issue. It adds: "Yes, there is a way and this is to settle the issue politically. A political settlement of the issue requires the cessation of hostilities against the DRA, [word indistinct] and the commencement of (?talks) between the DRA and bordering countries. The DRA Government has already offered to hold talks to defuse the situation."

In referring to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the DRA, the radio recalls Leonid Brezhnev's remarks during his address at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow expressing Soviet preparedness to withdraw from the DRA following an agreement between the DRA and its neighbors and the cessation of counterrevolutionary attacks against this country.

The radio regrets that the call the DRA has made for negotiations has been rejected by the countries concerned in the region and concludes: "They demand that Soviet troops be withdrawn from the DRA prior to the commencement of the talks. This, however, is tantamount to (?depriving) the attacked from its legal right to defend itself."

BOMB EXPLOSION IN KABUL UNIVERSITY REPORTED

LD031348 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Kabul, 3 May, TASS--Washington's and Beijing's paid agents have perpetrated a fresh bloody crime in Kabul. In an attempt to intimidate the students of Kabul University, that country's biggest educational establishment, they exploded a bomb in the building of the engineering faculty on May 2, injuring several students and lecturers.

Today a mass rally of students was held at the university. The speakers at the rally wrathfully condemned this sortie of reactionaries. The rally called by the district committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and student activists, was addressed by students of various faculties, who stigmatised the actions of counter-revolutionaries. Acts of terrorism, said student Refat Hussein cannot intimidate young people. All efforts by the enemies of the revolution are doomed to a fiasco.

The participants in the meeting uninamously carried a resolution condemning acts of terror by mercenaries of imperialism, expressing support for the policy of the party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, readiness to defend the gains of the April revolution, independence and freedom of the homeland from the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and other reactionary forces. The Afghan patriotic and progressive youth, the resolution stresses, will carry on a resolute struggle against home and foreign reaction and will not permit to reverse the country to the past.

The act of terror staged by counter-revolutionaries, Rector of Kabul University A. Sayedi said in a TASS interview, has not intimidated our young people. The students expressed wrath and indignation on learning about that disgraceful provocation.

HENG SAMRIN TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD291714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] A telegram addressed to Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov has arrived from Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee. Expressed in it is gratitude for the greetings on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the republic's national independence. Heng Samrin's telegram says that, governed by principles of socialist internationalism, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is full of resolve to make its contribution, together with the Soviet Union, in the struggle for the cause of peace and security in Southweast Asia and the world as a whole.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS

LD031236 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May, TASS--The general elections to the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), held on May 1, have marked an event of extreme political importance and a new stage in the development of the Kampuchean revolution, said Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK. He was speaking at a press conference here today.

An absolute majority of elegible voters went to the polling stations and cast their ballots unanimously for representatives of the working class, peasants and patriotic intelligentsia, he pointed out. This testifies to the high prestige of the people's power and to the political unity of the country's population.

Speaking about the demand to ensnare United Nations control over the elections in Kampuchea, which has been advanced by some states, Hun Sen stressed that the Kampuchean people, just as people in any other sovereign state, do not need such international control.

LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON SOCIALIST PROGRESS

LD011115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic: "On the Frontiers of Socialism"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress, which was an important milestone on the path of building communism in the Soviet Union, is of enormous political significance not only for Soviet communists and the Soviet people but for all peoples of the world. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a profound comprehensive analysis of the situation within the country and in the international arena. This report is of abiding value for all revolutionaries and peace champions on earth. The congress elaborated the party's strategy and tactics for the forthcoming period and defined the targets for the 11th Soviet 5-Year Plan providing for the steady improvement of the Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of strong and balanced national economic development, accelerated scientific and technical progress, intensification of the economy, and improved production efficiency and work quality.

Under the conditions of the complex international situation prevailing in the world, the Soviet Union's realistic peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and intensifying detente have met with a broad response among the international public. They accord with the aspirations of all peoples advocating peace and security and at the same time help to obstruct the imperialists' and great-power hegemonists' implementation of plans for undermining peace and unleashing a new world war. These initiatives serve as one more graphic confirmation of the unvarying nature of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy aimed at ridding mankind of the horrors of war and safeguarding lasting peace on earth.

The Soviet people's remarkable successes achieved under the leadership of Lenin's party were convincingly confirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time the congress has further graphic confirmation of the unity and cohesion between the party and the Soviet people and of their boundless trust in the CPSU. The congress graphically demonstrated the unswerving determination of the party and the courageous, industrious Soviet people to march firmly along the path of building a bright future of communism.

We are convinced that the great Soviet people, filled with creative energy and revolutionary enthusiasm, under the proven leadership of the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will unfailingly implement the decisions of the historic 26th party congress. As a result, the Soviet Union's economic and defense might will increase still further and it will continue to be the mighty bulwark of peace and socialism, the reliable fulcrum for all peoples struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

After the victory of the national democratic movement and the creation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on 2 December 1975 our country embarked on the path of socialist development, bypassing the capitalist stage. We embarked on this path "empty-handed," so to speak, and at the initial stage of the transitional period many difficulties awaited us.

In the past 5 years our young republic has had to resist all kinds of intrigues from its enemies, who sought to overthrow the new system. In addition, for 3 years in succession the country has been subject to natural disasters. But our people are fully determined to march confidently toward their projected goals.

We have succeeded in achieving the first promising successes. In general over these years the people's material and spiritual life and the situation in the country as a whole have gradually returned to normal. Agriculture has been comprehensively developed and some new features have appeared in it. The formation of cooperative farms in the countryside has proceeded successfully. To date 40 percent of peasants have changed over to the collective method of farm management. Hundreds of different enterprises have been restored or newly created. Cottage industries have been restored and are continuing to develop.

The socialist sector of the national economy is gradually growing and strengthening. The training of national specialist and skilled worker cadres is expanding both within the country and abroad. Cultural building has acquired great scope. Over 80 percent of the population has learned to read and write. The number of schoolchildren has increased many times over. The network of medical institutions has expanded, covering a considerable proportion of the country's population.

In implementing socialist transformations we seek above all to make the maximum use of internal possibilities. At the same time we attach great significance to aid and cooperation from the fraternal socialist states. We have special relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea.

We are developing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, which is promoting the constant buildup of our economic and defense potential. In recent years we have signed agreements on economic and technical cooperation with a number of socialist countries. Under these agreements we have received and are continuing to receive tremendous aid and assistance in various spheres. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries have supplied the LPDR with material aid, including consumer goods, equipment, fuel and machinery. They have given assistance in the construction of a number of projects in Laos--bridges, a truck repair plant, an oil storage depot and a modern hospital. This has helped to improve our people's welfare and stabilize the situation in the country.

We are sure that the friendly ties and cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will continue to expand and intensify to the benefit of our states' peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Loyal to its policy of peace and friendship, the LPDR is prepared to maintain good relations with all Southeast Asian countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The main obstacle to the establishment of peace and stability in this region now is the expansionist, great power policy of Beijing's ruling circles who, together with imperialism, are fuelling international tension.

At their recent conference in Ho Chi Minh City the foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries put forward specific proposals for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The LPDR, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed their readiness to hold talks with the ASEAN countries on problems of common interest to establish peace, security, friendship and cooperation in the region on the basis of equality, mutual agreement, respect for each country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. At the same time Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea stated their readiness to sign bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence with China on the basis of the principles which have become part of the practice of international relations. But these good will proposals on the part of the three countries failed to encounter a proper response. Moreover, the Beijing reactionaries obstructed these proposals and pressured the ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union has come out in support of our efforts to safeguard peace and mutual understanding among the countries of the region and also among all peace loving and freedom loving peoples on earth.

The LPDR stands firm at the borders of socialism in Southeast Asia. Our republic's successes serve as graphic confirmation of the correctness of our party's course and policy and its growing prestige among the masses, who are fully determined to march behind the party and to work to preserve their motherland's independence and prosperity. At the same time these successes by our republic embody the all round aid and cooperation of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other fraternal socialist states, which have made an important contribution to the Lao people's revolutionary cause.

POLISH MAY DAY FESTIVITIES SHOW 'FIDELITY' TO USSR

LD011930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 May 81

[Correspondent Viktor Olenichev report from Warsaw]

[Excerpts] People's Poland is greeting May Day triumphantly. This May Day is being marked in Poland under the slogan of the cohesion of the working class and of all working people in the struggle for consolidation of the gains of socialism. The May Day celebrations have also demonstrated People's Poland's fidelity to the ideas of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and to solidarity with all working people.

Speaking at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, stressed that the Polish communists will not allow anyone to disrupt the alliance with the land of the soviets, which is the foundation of Poland's independence.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AWARDS MEDAL TO CSSR'S HUSAK

LD040922 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has awarded a Karl Marx Gold Medal for 1981 to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a prominent figure in the Czechoslovak and international communist movement.

The Karl Marx Gold Medal is the highest distinction conferred by the USSR Academy of Sciences for outstanding achievements in social sciences.

Gustav Husak is the author of many fundamental works on the current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. In his works he covers the many-faceted activities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in strengthening the leading role of the party, in consolidating and developing socialism in Czechoslovakia, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, says an official announcement on the award of Karl Marx Gold Prizes.

Widely reflected in Gustav Husak's works is the international significance of the historical experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the building of developed socialism in the USSR and the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas on Czechoslovak soil. In his works Gustav Husak shows the world role of Leninist teaching in the revolutionary reformation of the present world, in the struggle for democracy, social progress and security of the peoples.

A Karl Marx Gold Medal for 1981 was also awarded to Academician Petr Fedoseyev (USSR), the noted Soviet sociologist, who has written many works on the problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and sociology.

NEWS CONFERENCE HELD TO NOTE RCP JUBILEE

LD010813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference in Moscow on 27 April was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the RCP.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, described the path traveled by the RCP over the intervening years.

He noted that the Romanian people under the RCP's leadership have achieved great successes in the socioeconomic development of the country, which is marching along the path of socialist building. The relations of friendship between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality and mutual respect, the ambassador stressed.

ROMANIAN ENERGY, INDUSTRIAL THRIFT MEASURES NOTED

LD011427 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 3

[Special correspondent N. Artemov dispatch under the rubric "In the Countries of Socialism": "Consolidating What Has Been Achieved"]

[Text] Bucharest--Spring arrived early and unusually warm in Romania this year. By the end of March the trees were covered with leaves, and the magnolias were in flower. Spring field work was in full swing. The first thawed patches appeared even in the majestic Carpathians, where thousands of skiers have been hastening Sundays to take full advantage of the delights of this form of sport.

The rapid thaw, accompanied by abundant rain, resulted in floods, particularly in regions adjacent to the Danube. A very serious situation arose in Giurgiu, where in several places the water breached the dikes protecting industrial enterprises. Thanks to prompt action the dikes were restored and the danger passed.

The Romanian people have arrived at this spring with noticeable successes in building developed socialism. Romania now produces 48 times more industrial output than it did before the war. Much attention is devoted to improving the qualitative indicators of economic development--improving output quality, enhancing the technical and economic indicators or production, accelerating technical progress, strengthening the material and technical base, increasing the role of science and also enhancing the vocational training of cadres.

During a tour of the country you see everywhere enterprises in the process of construction or modernization. In the previous 5-year plan alone approximately 2,500 new projects were commissioned. During that period that value of fixed capital increased from 1,203 billion lei to 1.95 billion lei.

I visited the State Planning Committee and a number of the republic's ministries, scientific research institutes and enterprises. In conversation with me their employees invariably emphasized that the chief question on the agenda is the continuation of the work begun back in the last 5-year plan to switch the national economy from an extensive to an intensive path of development, as well as strengthening and deepening integration ties with the CEMA countries. They reported that the growth rate set for this year is lower than before, for it takes account of the need to consolidate the results achieved. This, in their opinion, means above all maintaining the volume of capital investments at last year's level. Some 95 percent of them are destined to complete work begun, and only 5 percent to construct new projects, particularly in the extraction industry and energy spheres, to implement special programs in individual sectors of machine building and to carry out housebuilding. Consolidation of the results achieved also envisages the production of the planned volume of output only with existing capacities and those commissioned before the end of last year.

The structure of industrial production is being improved. In addition to the accelerated development of machine building, chemistry and metallurgy--that is, the sectors determining technical progress-the commissioning and modernization of extraction industry enterprises is being speeded up so as to reduce imports of raw materials as far as possible. Vigorous measures are being taken to commission more quickly plants producing output with a high degree of machining. At the same time the development of energy- and materials-intensive capacities is being checked. The construction of oil- and gas-fired power stations has been stopped.

Together with improving the structure of industry, Victor (Yankovich), director of the Romanian State Planning Committee's Energy Directorate, pointed out, the energy balance is being restructured by increasing the proportion of new and renewable energy sources in it. Emphasis is being placed on making all possible use of coal, exploiting the hydroelectric potential and constructing nuclear power stations. A policy of the strict economy of oil, gas, all types of fuel and electricity is being introduced, while production of power-station coal [energeticheskiye ugle] will increase almost 50 percent this year compared with last year.

The chief aim of all these measures, so my interlocutors believe, is to ensure the production of high-technology and good-quality products with reduced expenditure of energy and raw materials so as to improve the competitiveness of Romanian goods in the world markets. The mass media not only urge labor collectives to make rational use of raw materials, fuel and energy and to reduce material expenditure but also show how this must be done.

The struggle for the thrifty use of every gram of metal and every leu is accompanied by the introduction of the scientific organization of production and labor in shifts, shops, enterprises, associations and ministries. The task has been set of securing a reduction, on average, of one-third in auxiliary and nonproduction personnel, and of 45-50 percent in a number of sectors. Firm discipline is being ensured.

"The party demands that leaders of all ranks give the maximum assistance in improving the standard of management both of an individual enterprise and of the economy as a whole," (Roshka Luchiya), a secretary of the party organization of the scientific research and energy institute in Bucharest, declared. At the same time the work of party organizations throughout the republic is also being improved, and they have more than 3 million members.

Now that the struggle for quality in all spheres of activity has been developed everywhere, the RCP has increased the demands, above all, on its own members. On the one hand, the demands on newly admitted members have increased, while on the other the party is ridding itself of members who have not justified their admission. As Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, reported at the last RCP Central Committee plenum, more than 30,000 people were expelled from the party during last year.

The measures taken by the party have helped to strengthen its ranks and enhance its prestige. Romanian working people see the unity of the party and the people as the guarantee of further successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society.

During these spring days I have seen in the streets of Bucharest, Brasov, Ploiesti and other industrial centers of the republic many banners and posters calling for the mounting of socialist competition in honor of May Day and the RCP's 60th anniversary. The competition is spreading and gathering momentum, and individual labor collectives are already reporting their first victories to the party.

ISRAELI ATTACKS CAUSING MUCH DAMAGE IN LEBANON

LD031534 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 3 May, TASS--In the past 24 hours, Israel and its puppets from among the south Lebanese separatists, headed by Haddad, again landed massive artillery fire on peaceful Lebanese settlements and Palestinian refugee camps in the south of the country. The artillery of Israel's Ground Forces and the Navy opened large-calibre artillery fire on the Palestinian Camp ar-Rashidiyah and nearby Lebanese villages. The regions, which came under artillery bombardment, suffered great material damage.

According to figures released by the newspaper Al-SAFIR today, the armed provocations by Israel and Israeli-backed Lebanese rightist Christian forces in different regions of the country in April killed 374 and wounded 1,036 persons.

Israel's armed interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon, perpetrated with the support from the United States, is the main obstacle to the attainment of national harmony in Lebanon, said here Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. As far as the PLO is concerned, he said, the organisation have supported and will continue to support the struggle of the Lebanese patriots for the preservation of the unity and independence of their motherland.

ISRAELI CP PLENUM RESOLUTION ON LEBANON SITUATION

LD011140 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Rome, 30 Apr, TASS--According to reports coming here, the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel was held on April 28, 1981. A report on the political situation and the course of the campaign in preparation for the election to Knesset was delivered by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Me'ir Vilner.

A resolution adopted at the plenary meeting says that the Israeli Government, using aviation in the war in Lebanon, began the new stage of aggressive actions against that sovereign state and against the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon that are staying in the country at the request of the Lebanese Government. The escalation of the Israeli aggression is not accidental, the resolution says. It takes place precisely at a time when all parties involved in the Lebanese conflict are discussing jointly with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, the possibility of restoring national accord.

The main aim of the Begin government and the U.S. administration is to prevent the ending of internal strife in Lebanon and to ensure that Israel continues the occupation of southern Lebanon, the aggression against the Palestinians and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel declares that Israel's real interests insistently demand an immediate end to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon that can lead to the outbreak of a new war in the region and to serious international complications.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel urges all political forces concerned with the destiny of the country to demand an immediate end to Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon.

IZVESTIYA CHIDES SAUDIS FOR FOLLOWING EGYPT'S WAY

LD011017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "International Notes": "Drawing Into an Alliance"]

[Text] One of the Pentagon's messages to the U.S. Congress last year emphasized: "Saudi Arabia remains the cornerstone for the attainment of U.S. foreign policy goals" (in the Near East--A.K.). We know the "goals" in question: to secure Riyadh's participation in the Camp David compact between the United States, Israel and Egypt and to draw that country into a pro-imperialist military alliance in the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

It is being forcefully suggested to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region that their peace and security are threatened not by the Israeli aggressor but, it is said, by the Soviet Union. The events in Afghanistan are cited as proof of this "premise." Attempts are being made to convince Riyadh, which advocates the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the realization of the Palestinians' lawful rights and is opposed to the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem, that the solution of the Palestinian problem and protection against the "Soviet threat" are supposedly a single task for the purpose of peace and stability in the Near East. Attempts were made, to convince the Saudis of this in particular by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who visited Riyadh recently. Naturally, he emphasized the "threat" above all.

It is on precisely this farfetched pretext that the United States is implementing a large-scale program for the militarization of Saudi Arabia, thereby preparing a base for further expanding its military presence in that country.

Certain circles in Riyadh actively subscribe to these plans for the country's militarization.

Thus, according to an AP correspondent report from Jidda, it is planned to construct two naval bases on the Red Sea coast. It is planned to enlarge Saudi Arabia's very large naval base at Al-Jubayl on the east coast of the Persian Gulf. Next in line is the enlargement and construction of air bases, too, in connection with the upcoming delivery of 62 F-15 fighters to Riyadh. The U.S. Presidednt has given the "go-ahead" to the sale to Riyadh of five early-warning aircraft equipped with the AWACS. Let us remember that four such aircraft are already in Saudi Arabia.

It is obvious that by showering Saudi Arabia with American military hardware the United States is preparing an arsenal for its own military adventures in the Persian Gulf region. It is putting its foot in the door, so to speak, so as to squeeze its whole body in later.

Realizing that an alliance between Israel and Saudi Arabia is unthinkable, the American weekly NEWSWEEK wrote recently, Washington is trying to "formulate a strategy on a two-way basis." In other words, the United States is trying to close via itself the two ends of the one military chain with which Washington intends to girdle the Near East and Persian Gulf region and thereby make Saudi Arabia an accomplice in its aggressive plans, which threaten the independence of the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

It is hard to say whether the Saudi leaders realize this or not. But Riyadh's actions are contributing to the realization of American imperialism's dangerous designs. By breaking off diplomatic relations with an active participant in the Arab peoples' struggle against American imperialism and Israeli Zionism--Libya--and also with Democratic Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia has unwittingly rendered a service to the imperialist forces which seek to split the Arab and Muslim peoples' ranks and bend them to their diktat.

Saudi Arabia, as the British Newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote citing Saudi Foreign Ministry staff, also recognizes the need for a Western Rapid Deployment Force. The same newspaper points out that Riyadh tacitly supports the creation of American bases in Somalia and Kenya. Everything indicates that Saudi Arabia is allowing Washington to draw it further and further into the orbit of American military strategy in the Persian Gulf region.

As a recent commentary on Tehran radio pointed out, the United States and its allies are once again trying to create a "Persian Gulf security pact" to replace the defunct CENTO bloc. These dangerous actions, the commentary goes on to say, are camouflaged by false propaganda about a "Soviet presence" in the Persian Gulf and a "communist danger." The secondary aim of such fabrications is to divert the Arab world's attention from resolving the Palestinian problem and from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Well, it is impossible to disagree with these words. The example of Egypt, which has embarked on the path of betraying the Arab world's interests and sided with American imperialism and the Israeli aggressors in realizing their plans, which threaten the freedom and independence of the countries in the Near East region, graphically attests how deeply an Arab country can become embroiled in the dangerous adventures of the Arab world's enemies. This example is both sad and instructive. Unfortunately, as events show, not everyone in the Near East has drawn the correct conclusions from it.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SHOWS ANTI-ARAB TREND

LD021945 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 May 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The more than 100 days period since the Reagan administration took office has shown the anti-Arab trend of its policy in the Middle East.

Let us, for instance, take Israel's escalation of its aggressive actions against Lebanon. It is not difficult to see the extent of the responsibility shouldered by the Reagan administration in view of this, if we take into consideration that it is increasing the delivery of modern arms to Israel, arms which are then used against peaceable Palestinians and Lebanon and to carry out provocations against other Arab countries, Syria, for instance. And now that the situation has deteriorated, Washington tries to appear as a peacemaker. But even the U.S. press is forced to admit that it was the Reagan administration which made the way clear for Israel's action in Lebanon. It is said that during his recent visit to Jerusalem Haig told Israel of the (?formula) to be used by Israel to determine for itself the best means of preventing the Palestinians from approaching its northern border. As is known, Israel exploits this excuse in particular to cover up its aggressive actions against Lebanon.

Or let us take the Palestine problem. It was President Reagan himself who (?laid down the anti-Palestinian policy) by confirming Washington's refusal to recognize the PLO and by declaring that Washington deems legal the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories. And so Israel is redoubling its efforts to settle Palestinian territories and intends to remove the just solution of the Palestinian problem from the agenda all together.

The Reagan administration frankly considers the issue of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict a secondary matter and has directed all its efforts toward the consolidation of its strategic military positions in the Middle East and the Gulf, to impose U.S. control over this wide area. U.S. military forces in the gulf are being increased in violation of the clearly expressed will of the states of this region. The Washington POST admitted that the U.S. defense secretary supports the spreading of U.S. military bases in the Middle East and that he does not want to know if there is any country in the Middle East which does not want those bases on its territory.

COMMENTARY CITES IMPORTANCE OF WORKERS SOLIDARITY

NC031021 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary "The Solidarity of the Toiling People Should Be Strengthened"--recorded]

[Text] Workers throughout the world are observing May Day, the official day of their solidarity. Workers in both the socialist countries and in the capitalist world, as well as nations that have put an end to oppression by foreigners, (?express their solidarity on May Day).

Experience has convinced the Iranian people on how reliable a support the unity (?of these forces) is in the difficult struggle against imperialism and reaction, which is trying to reestablish the old conditions in your country. The United States and other imperialist forces, which have placed their armed forces near the Iranian border, are trying, together with their associates, to impose their diktat on the Iranian people. The unity and solidarity of the anti-imperialist front and, above all, the strengthening of the [word indistinct] camp prevents the fullment of these plans. The warnings which our country has issued in a calm but firm tone have forced the aggressor to decrease its claims on Iran and on other nations.

On the eve of [words indistinct], Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said [words indistinct] that it is the duty of each country to respect the right of each nation to achieve an independent solution of its domestic affairs. (?He also stated that the Soviet Union will, in the future, also) oppose efforts by imperialist countries to establish any type of diktat or hegemony over nations in order to place these nations within the area of their vital interests.

The countries of the socialist bloc are continuously helping the Iranian people to resist imperialist pressures. When the United States and its allies declared a siege of Iran, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist bloc took all the necessary steps to expand trade, based on equality of rights, with your nation. By virtue of an agreement signed with Iran in December last year, the Soviet Union granted its neighboring countries the possibility to use Soviet territory for the transit of goods. Iran's economic delegation, which recently signed another agreement on transit in the Soviet Union, was able to realize the fact that there are vast possibilities for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Fraternity between workers has deep roots. The more imperialist monopolies try to prevent the expression of solidarity by workers in imperialist countries with the combatant Iranian nation. But they are unable to achieve this even in the United States, the largest imperialist country.

The most alert representatives of the U.S. proletariat and, above all the communists, support revolutionary Iran very decisively and reveal Washington's acts. CPUSA Secretary General Gus Hall said in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress: Efforts by the White House to present any struggle for national freedom and any popular movement and struggles against imperialist, reactionary, military and fascist dictatorships as international terrorism are nothing but unrestrained fabrications by the Reagan administration. Gus Hall requested that an end be put to U.S. intervention in Iran's domestic affairs.

The increasing unity and solidarity between liberated countries and progressive forces of the world today help, very effectively, to curb the extent of the imperialists' aggressive activities.

The importance of this unity increases each year. The more the liberated countries tread this path of cooperation, the more determination and success they can have vis-a-vis imperialist machinations, and the more they can support nations that are defending their independence and right to self-determination. For instance, it is not accidental that nations of the Arab world, (?namely the leaders) of PDRY, Syria and Algeria, who are active members in the anti-imperialist struggles, have chosen the socialist way of (?growth) and support, with full determination, for Iran's revolution and oppose imperialist intervention in Iran's domestic affairs.

Capital is one form of international strength, and the workers of the world are strengthening their solidarity in order to successfully resist and to (?firmly) defend their rights.

The observance of May Day this year has been a display of the ever increasing unity and solidarity among workers in the socialist and capitalist countries and of nations which have ended the oppression by foreigners. May the strong unity of world socialist, the international proletariat and national liberation movements stand strong. This is one of the May Day slogans that can be heard everywhere these days.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and wish you health and happiness until we meet again.

HISTORY, BENEFITS OF 1921 SOVIET-IRAN TREATY CITED

NC011715 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Talk in series by Professor Bondarevskiy: "Lenin and Nations of the East"]

[Excerpts] The signing of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on 26 February, 1921 cannot invariably be considered as the only success of Lenin's diplomacy which was based on the strengthening of bonds of friendship and fraternity with nations of the East. Only 2 days later, on 28 February, a similar agreement was signed in Moscow with Afghanistan and on 16 March 1921 the Soviet-Turkish agreement was concluded. Therefore, we see that in the course of 3 weeks three agreements were concluded which were all of great importance as far as the destiny of the Eastern nations was concerned.

These agreements very perceptibly weakened the entire basis of British imperialism in the Near and Middle East. At the same time they paved the way for the consolidation of the bases of independence in Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan and created a favorable atmosphere in which the Arab nations of the East could rise to realize their freedom and independence.

Of course the British colonialists were unwilling to give up their positions in the Middle and Near East easily. In January 1921 Winston Churchill, who was Great Britain's war minister during the armed interventions against Soviet Russia, was appointed minister of the colonies. An extremely big office called the Office of Middle and Near East was formed in this ministry with the duty of preserving the positions of British colonialists in the region at any price. Colonel Lawrence, the famous British spy who played an important role in instigating and fomenting wars between the Turks and Arabs and in strengthening the positions of Zionists in Palestine, was virtually in charge of this office.

Immediately after being appointed to his new position and with the active assistance of Lawrence, Churchill held a secret conference in Cairo with the objective of drawing up a new plan for the consolidation of the shaky positions of Britain in the Near and Middle East. It is interesting to note that this conference of imperialist vultures was held in the latter half of March 1921, that is immediately after Soviet Russia concluded agreements with Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. The minutes of this conference which I studied in the British Government records show that Churchill and Lawrence were hoping to form a trans-Jordanian Emirate and wanted to place their puppet, Faysal, on the throne of a government which they had just formed in Baghdad and also that they wanted, at any price, to foment controversies between Iran and the Arabs. The place which they had in mind to gain this last objective of theirs was Khuzestan and, as our dear listeners well remember, in those days the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was lord in Khuzestan.

In 1921, immediately after the conclusion of the Soviet-Iranian agreement which had weakened Britain's positions not only in Iran but throughout the Middle East, it was decided in London that Khaz'al [Shaykh of the independent sheikhdom of Muhammerah] should enter the scene. It was decided, in the preliminary stages, to iron out differences which existed between him and and the Bakhtiari khans. In April 1922 an agreement was signed between the Arabs and Bakhtians with the objective of forming an anti-Iranian alliance called "the federation of southern tribes." The British consul in Ahvaz, Pimm, and leaders of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were present at the signing of this agreement.

In the summer of 1922 some consignments of British arms, including heavy artillery, were sent to Khorramshahr. British agents in early 1923 were able to merge a group of Qashqa'i khans in this spurious federation of southern tribes on the pretext of defending the south of Iran from Bolshevism.

In March 1926 Khaz'al and British instruments held a series of secret conferences in Ahvaz and Baghdad which were attended by leaders of the federation, including some khans of Lorestan who had joined it. In October 1924 Khaz'al officially declared that he did not consider himself subject to Iran's rule. In London they believed that the separation of Khuzestan from Iran needed only a few more months, but the Iranian Government, despite the British Government's threats on defending Khuzestan by military force, sent the Iranian Army to Khuzestan. The reason for these decisive steps by the Iranian Government was that Tehran understood very well that the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement had ensured a strong backing for it in the north and it was the biggest obstacle obstructing any armed interventions by the British in Iran. Despite London's statements and propaganda commotion on their support for the separatists in the south, Khaz'al was forced on 2 November 1924 to sign the agreement on unconditional surrender. On 5 November the Iranian Army entered Ahvaz and the life of the so-called federation of southern tribes was ended. Simultaneously, the plans of British colonialists on separating Khuzestan from Iran were foiled.

For a long period historians of the West and of the monarchy described this success as a result of firm determination and decisiveness of Reza Shah. In the book entitled "Iran Under the Pahlavi Rule" which was published in the United States in 1978 the same claim is repeated. But actually as the British Government records show very clearly the unity of Iran was safeguarded by virtue of the patriotism of the Iranians and the intervention by British colonialists was rendered abortive because of the growing consolidation between the nations of Soviet Russia and Iran. These are the fruits and results of the policy which the Soviet Union implemented, under the leadership of Lenin and his comrades in arms, on Iran and on other nations of the East.

BREZHNEV CPSU CONGRESS REPORT ISSUED IN PERSIAN

LD011018 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] Tehran, 30 Apr, TASS--The text of the report, presented by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th CPSU Congress was issued in a Persian-language booklet for mass circulation by the Tehran Abu Reihan publishers.

'BOURGEOIS PRESS' WELCOMES BOTHA VICTORY

LD011708 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 1 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS--The results of the parliamentary elections held in the Republic of South Africa on April 29 had been predetermined. In the conditions when only two million whites took part in the elections and 18 million Africans were barred from voting by racist legislation, victory could be scored only by the forces which favour the preservation of apartheid. As to the details whether "right-wing" or "extreme right-wing" racists win the majority of votes in Pretoria, this doesn't change the core of the matter. The African majority in the Republic of South Africa is still denied political rights.

Who needed these elections then?

According to the coverage of the elections by the bourgeois press which deliberately dramatizes differences between the extreme right Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) and the now ruling Nationalist Party (NP), headed by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, the sham elections were organized in order to try to impart a new image to the apartheid regime. Western propaganda alleges that compared with the ultra-fascist programme of the HNP, Pieter Botha looks like a liberal. It turns out that a long list of "democratic changes" goes to his credit. He has allowed the blacks to use lavatories previously intended only for whites, consented to the existence of "multiracial" beaches and stopped qualifying as a "crime" competitions between black and white rugby players.

It is obvious to all that Pieter Botha embellished the facade of racism with a view to saving the foundations of apartheid political and economic domination of the white minority and the rightlessness of the African majority. But those who describe the Republic of South Africa as a "privileged ally" of the United States and are ready to give a top level welcome to the South African foreign minister in Washington on May 14, are trying to present these cosmetic changes as big-time policy and the racist premier as a "reformer of apartheid" who is threatened from the "right".

Pieter Botha quite suits the patrions of apartheid. Let him conduct changes in South African lavatories and beaches: The more so for his election speeches were full of open threats against independent African countries and assurances that while there exists the government of the Nationalist Party, Namibia will not be turned to SWAPO control.

Why should the West then need extreme right-wing racists if it is satisfied with the "right-wing Botha." That is precisely why the bourgeois press welcomes the victory of his party at the sham elections in the Republic of South Africa.

BRIEFS

UZBEK EXPERTS RETURN--A group of Uzbek agricultural experts, who were sent to Angola some time ago to help their Angolan counterparts to develop agricultural techniques, have returned to the Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81 GF]

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV

WA031920 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Mar 81 pp 1-5

[E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, report at 19 March 1981 republic party aktiv meeting: "The Results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Georgian Party Organization Ensuing From the Decisions of the Congress and the Report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

We have met today to discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the Georgian party organization ensuing from the decisions of the congress and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Never in its history has the Georgian Communist Party received such a high evaluation at party congresses as at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the Central Committee Report that the Georgian Communist Party had achieved a considerable increase in the rate of the republic's economic and social development. This was noted in a separate, independent paragraph, so to speak, which emphasizes even more the significance of what was achieved in the period between congresses. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke highly of the achievements of the economy, noting the high rate of economic and social development of all the trans-Caucasian republics, including Georgia, mentioned the successful fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Abkhazskaya ASSR and cited the scientific-practical conferences held in certain cities of the Soviet Union, including Tbilisi.

An expression of great trust in the republic's communists was the election of a representative of the Georgian Communist Party to our party's executive headquarters as candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev expressed cordial gratitude to the congress delegates on behalf of the newly elected members of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee candidates and members of the Central Auditing Commission.

"We value this trust highly," Leonid Il'ich said, "and understand full well the entire measure of our responsibility." He gave the assurance that we would do everything within our power for the successful accomplishment of the historic tasks set by the congress.

Leonid Il'ich said that the party's new executive authorities would carefully preserve and strengthen the unity of our party ranks--the guarantee of all our victories.

As you can see, comrades, even at the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan we are thinking about its successful conclusion. Right at the very start of the road we are pondering how best to reach the planned goal. As Leonid Il'ich said, today we can see better and more than yesterday. We know what is turning out well here and where there are difficulties.

We in the republic know that in the 10th Five-Year Plan things turned out well in terms of the rate of economic and social development, which was mentioned by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the report.

I would like our party aktiv to know how this rate grew because it was precisely the growth rate which played the decisive part in the buildup of the republic's economic potential and the gradual surmounting of its comparative lagging behind the union-average level in the main economic indicators. After all, it was precisely this which we saw as our principal task as we embarked on the practical implementation of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom.

Let us take certain key economic indicators:

aggregate social product;

national income;

gross industrial product; and

gross agricultural product.

Let us analyze the growth rate in these summary economic indicators in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans.

In the Ninth Five-Year Plan the rate of growth constituted the following in these indicators respectively (percentage): 6; 5.5; 6.8; and 3.2.

And in the 10th Five-Year Plan: 7; 7.8; 7.1; and 6 percent.

Precisely thanks to this high rate in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Ninth, the absolute growth of

the aggregate social product increased by a factor of 1.5;

national income by a factor of 2;

industrial output by a factor of 1.4; and

agricultural production by a factor of more than 2.

The increase in the growth rate of the republic's economic and social development reduced its lagging behind the union-average level in national income per capita by 14 points, industrial output by 19 points and agricultural output by approximately 16 points.

The policy of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses aimed at a more profound turn of the national economy toward the diverse tasks connected with the people's increased well-being was expressed in the growth of real income per capita, which increased by a factor of more than 1.3 in the republic in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the average money wages of workers and employees increased by a factor of 1.2 and the pay of kolkhoz members by 1.6. There was an appreciable increase in the volume of retail commodity turnover and everyday services.

The fact that in the 10th Five-Year Plan the rate of increase of industrial output was 41 percent and of agricultural output 34 percent, and 40 percent of the public farms, suggests that we arrived at the 26th CPSU Congress with pretty good indicators.

Not only the lagging in the growth rate of the assimilation of capital investments was ended but the union-average indicator was exceeded even in the capital construction sphere. The 5-year program of construction and installation work was fulfilled, as you know, by 7 November last year.

The volume of output bearing the Sign of Quality increased 21 percent.

We reported all this, as you know, at the 26th party congress. And all this enables us to say once again that the 10th Five-Year Plan was one of the best in the entire history of Soviet Georgia, which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year.

The republic's economy achieved unprecedented quantitative and qualitative growth in the last 5 years. The republic's socioeconomic potential strengthened, the people's material well-being grew and people's cultural living standard was higher than ever before.

But this means that henceforward we must never lose the feeling of dissatisfaction with what has been achieved. This is not the first time we have mentioned this, and we will repeat it constantly. This is our absolutely fundamental position.

It was precisely the feeling of dissatisfaction which confirmed us in the belief that neither the record rate nor the challenge red banners mean that we are working more efficiently than the country's leading regions. We spoke about this also at the congress.

Precisely the feeling of dissatisfaction is the guarantee of the achievement of new successes and new boundaries in the republic's economic and social development. It is precisely this which we see as the basis of the further upsurge of the republic's economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the more distant future. It is for precisely this reason that we believe that a feeling of dissatisfaction is the basis of our prospects.

The high rate of development achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan only narrowed the gap between the republic and union-average levels in the aggregate social product and national income per capita.

A great deal of work lies ahead. As Leonid Il'ich said, much has to be done. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the rate of development in industry is to constitute 30-33 percent here and 22-24 percent in agriculture. These are very high boundaries. The same high rate is also to be maintained in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Big, complex tasks need to be accomplished.

Inasmuch as the results and prospects of the development of the republic's economic complex were analyzed sufficiently fully and profoundly at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, there is no need to return at the aktiv meeting today to questions which have already been dealt with.

Life puts forward new problems.

It is primarily necessary to strive for an appreciable increase in the republic's industrial potential, which will be achieved mainly thanks to progressive structural changes in the economy and a refinement of its intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions.

The capacity of the republic's biggest industrial enterprises will increase considerably in the new 5-year plan. New enterprises are being created, and we reported this to the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, which will enable us to enlist hitherto unutilized labor resources in social production. Operating industrial enterprises will be modernized and retooled simultaneously.

The main directive of the 26th CPSU Congress was, as of the previous congress, that of a decisive transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic grwoth--an upturn in the efficiency and quality of all our work.

The path to the achievement of this goal lies, we believe, through the surmounting of the known disproportions which have taken shape in certain most important sectors of the economy.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, while giving the Soviet people's truly historic accomplishments their due the CPSU Central Committee also distinctly sees the difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems, including the bottlenecks and disproportions which still exist in the national economy. And the most important reason for this situation is, as was emphasized, the fact that the force of inertia and the traditions and habits which evolved in the period when it was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect which was in the forefront have yet to be fully overcome.

There are bottlenecks and disproportions in the economy of our republic also, which is curbing its economic and social development to a large extent. This has been mentioned repeatedly at our plenums and in union bodies, and the attention of the republic's government has been drawn to the need to adopt a decision on this score. And, finally, questions of disproportions in the economy were raised by us at the 26th CPSU Congress.

I would like today to return to these problems and dwell on them in somewhat more detail.

These are absolutely fundamental questions.

Primarily such an undesirable disproportion has taken shape in power engineering, which is the basis of the functioning of the entire economy. I will describe this in detail because not all comrades yet understand how important and fundamental this question is for the development of the entire republic.

However, if the development of the power complex is not keeping pace with the growth rate of the economy, this by no means detracts from the fact that we have done a considerable amount of work to build up the power potential in recent years, particularly in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Power station capacity has almost doubled and reached 4 million kilowatts in the last decade. Power capacity of almost 1.55 million kilowatts was commissioned in the 10th Five-Year Plan. All five hydroelectric units of the Ingurskaya GRES were commissioned, and it reached rated capacity. The Tkvarcheli GRES was expanded, three hydroelectric stations of the Vartsikhskaya Cascade were installed, new power lines were laid and a considerable amount of work was done on the electrification of agriculture. In 1980 the republic's power stations generated 14.6 billion kilowatt-hours of power.

Nevertheless, the goal for power generation set by the 5-year plan was not reached. The rate of increase in power generation in the republic at the end of the 5-year plan was 27 percent against the planned 58 percent. Such a disruption of the fulfillment of the plan quotas for a power generation increase is absolutely intolerable. After all, power engineering is the foundation of the economy, and any loss in its development is of the nature of a strategic loss.

It cannot be deemed correct for the rate of growth of the aggregate social product to have proved higher than the growth rate of the generation and consumption of power.

We lagged considerably behind other union republics in annual generation and consumption of power per capita. For example, on last year's results power consumption per capita constituted an average of 4,820 kilowatt-hours in the country and only 2,901 in Georgia--almost as little as half.

The structure of power consumption is of a sharply expressed industrial nature here. Industry accounts for approximately one-half of all power consumed. The rate of growth of power consumption in the sector as a whole was 14.8 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This growth was in excess of the plan quotas at enterprises of republic ministries.

However, despite this power consumption growth, the power-worker ratio, which largely determines the intensiveness of scientific-technical progress in the economy, is growing at a lower rate in the republic than on average in the country. Furthermore, in 10 years it has declined from 86.3 percent to 71.5 percent compared with the union-average level, that is, 14.8 points.

And this testifies most convincingly that the present level of power supply to industry is not meeting its requirements. Whence the task of increasing power capacity.

An even more sharply expressed disproportion has been created in agriculture, which is becoming a major power consumer inasmuch as the intensification of agricultural production and the increase in labor productivity are being effected on the basis of the mechanization, automation and electrification of the main production processes. Ten years ago agriculture's share of total power consumption was only 2.9 percent, but last year this indicator rose to 7.5 percent--a very high rate.

Power consumption in industry will increase even more in the next decade in connection with the commissioning of major power-consuming production capacities. Intensive growth is also anticipated in agriculture and municipal-everyday services.

All this is causing the shortage of power being experienced by our economy, particularly in the fall-winter period. As calculations show, by 1985 this shortage of base power will constitute roughly 2 billion kilowatt-hours.

The accelerated development of our entire power facilities is essential for doing away with the disproportions between the development of power and the requirements thereof. This is why the Main Directions provide for an increase in power generation in the republic of a factor of 1.2, completion of the installation of the Zhinval'skiy Hydroscheme, continuation of the construction of the Khudonskaya GES and the start of the construction of the Namakhvanskaya GRES.

We emphasized once again at the 26th CPSU Congress the vitally important need for the construction of a base power station in the republic. And the acuteness of this issue is not, of course, lessened because the solution of this problem is being deferred. We are sure that the union authorities, whose assistance in the solution of most important national economic problems we perceive constantly, will on this occasion also do everything necessary to ensure that the question we raised at the congress is dealt with in practice.

However, nor must we remain passive and impartial in the removal of bottlenecks and liquidation of the disporportions which have taken shape. As in any matter, the most active intervention is needed here. Much depends here on us ourselves. And all levers must be activated in the name of surmounting these disproportions.

It is primarily necessary to concentrate on overcoming certain negative trends in power consumption and shortcomings in the technical condition of the power facilities and of a number of other serious instances of work left undone. It is essential to pay particular attention to the intensive development of the power-supply systems and the strengthening of the intrasystem and intersystem electrical couplings. The operating power lines fail to provide for reliable power supplies to certain regions of the republic, including Adzharia, Kakheti and our mountain regions. It cannot be considered correct that more than 60 percent of capacity is concentrated in the winter period at the Tbilisi GRES. All this weakens the stability of Georgia's power system. In addition, the capacity of the intersystem power lines is extremely inadequate owing to which it is not deemed possible to effect a broad exchange of power with neighboring power systems.

The rural distributing power system is in a sorry state. This is also an important issue.

It is essential to adopt measures to modernize operating equipment, reduce losses of power and proportional fuel expenditure and so forth.

And we must proceed here from the demand of the times put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress: The economy must be economical. This is a very important proposition.

For this reason we must primarily struggle for the careful, proprietorial expenditure of the fuel-power resources available here.

But an analysis shows that in a number of instances power expenditure per unit of output was high in the 10th Five-Year Plan: in the production of agglomerate it exceeded union-average norms 33 percent, chemical fiber 28 percent and knitwear 88 percent. This is where truly inexhaustible potential is to be found.

It is high time we changed our attitude toward oil as being merely a fuel source. This question is not only of a republic scale; it is also of union significance. After all, oil is primarily source material for the production of a large number of valuable products. Even if our hopes of expanding oil production in the republic are justified,

it is essential that we sharply reduce the expenditure of oil as a fuel. As the 26th CPSU Congress demanded, it is essential to pay more attention to the use of gas, coal and, under the conditions of our republic, primarily hydropower resources, particularly the thermal waters. I say to you bluntly: Here this is untouched virgin land.

Thus the problems of the further development of the republic's power engineering demand particular concern. It is essential that the party committees, ministries, departments and all organizations radically reexamine their attitude toward these problems and approach their solution from truly party- and state-minded positions.

Running the economy economically means making the maximum use of fixed capital and production capacity. Nevertheless, extremely inadequate use is being made of capacity and the shift-work coefficient is still low in machine building and chemical industry. We have spoken of this repeatedly, and at our congress also, and there is no need today to cite figures confirming this situation. I would only say that the republic's machine building has more than 250 machine tools with digital program control, but these machine tools, which are in short supply, are still only working one shift. Of what capital productivity can we speak of after this?

Running the economy economically means securing the high profitability of production and a reduction in prime production costs. The most serious attention should be paid here to questions of planning prime production costs. We did not essentially involve ourselves in this in the 10th Five-Year Plan. It is necessary to take account of progressive technical-economic norms of the use of material and labor resources and link a planned reduction in expenditure with an increase in the economic efficiency of the measures for the introduction of new equipment, a refinement in the organization of production and an improvement in the entire economic activity of the enterprises.

Running the economy economically means striving for a constant growth in labor productivity. And far from everything is as it should be here. It has been calculated that merely a 40 percent reduction in losses of work time would have enabled the republic's industry to have secured in the 10th Five-Year Plan a labor productivity growth not of 27.2 percent but of 32.5 percent. And losses of work time in this period ended in the state experiencing an industrial output shortfall to the tune of more than R400 million, including a shortfall of more than R88 million last year alone. Of course, there are many reasons influencing losses of work time and these include shortcomings in material-technical supply, but we forfeited such a possibility of increased labor productivity in principle.

It is time to put an end to the practice of planning labor productivity growth by proceeding from the level that has been achieved, without the proper calculations and without proper justification. It is essential to achieve an increase in labor productivity thanks to its better scientific organization. Big potential for this increase is to be found in the automation and mechanization of production and the utmost reduction in the proportion of manual labor in total production. Implementing the target comprehensive program of work to mechanize manual labor in the republic's economy in 1981-1985 is our most important task. We have already planned a 10-percent increase in labor productivity in industry and in the economy as a whole thanks to mechanization and the superseding of manual labor. The savings derived here will be very high and will amount to almost R750-800 million. And this is the production volume of an entire ministry such as the Ministry of Food Industry.

It should be remembered that the significance of each percentage labor productivity increase grows proportionate to the growth of the scale of social production. In 1985 national income will increase by R73.3 million thanks to a labor productivity increase of only 1 percent.

Running the economy economically means the rational and efficient use of raw materials and intermediate products--striving for a reduction in the net weight of the products, doing away with defective work, introducing new types of economical materials and

substitutes and reducing waste and losses. And here I will cite a figure. Each percentage reduction in materials consumption in 1985 will signify an increase in national income of R110 million. How considerable a sum this is is indicated by the fact that the annual plan of the manufacture of industrial products for the Ministry of Local Industry --one of our major ministries--constitutes R334 million in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Incidentally, disproportions are taking shape here also. Last year industrial enterprises and construction organizations economized on 13,565 tons of metal. At the same time, instead of a reduction in metal expenditure, certain of them overexpended 18,576 tons of metal on account of its irrational use. This is, if you will, merely the appearance of economies.

We have much unutilized potential in the extraction of raw materials. It is a question of the need to achieve an increase in minerals' recoverability coefficient. We sometimes approach these problems simply barbarically.

Actual coal losses constituted roughly 33 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan, which was considerably higher than the ministry-average indicators. The use of mineral resources is not being approached proprietorially in Tkvarcheli, where almost half of the coal reserves remains.

Inadequate use is as yet being made of the ores themselves. After all, everything extracted from the interior should be commissioned. And here also we have much potential. A sampling of waste of the concentration of copper ore of the Madneul'skoye deposit as raw material for the production of wall materials, glass packaging, cement, asphalt concrete and so forth has produced good results.

We intend to increase the use of the waste of wood-processing production to 80 percent and the degree of use of timber to 85 percent. In the 10th Five-Year Plan these indicators constituted 45 and 78 percent respectively. This also represents tremendous potential, and we must support the measures of the ministry, which is approaching these problems so skillfully. But even this is not the limit. There is a possibility of achieving an even greater increase in the manufacture of products per cubic meter of timber and creating practically waste-free production techniques. We are confronting more than just this ministry with this task.

Running the economy economically means enhancing the reliability, working life and quality of products. All these problems are of statewide and, I would say, tremendous political significance. The new conditions of product certification place the republic within rigid bounds. Such high-quality food products as fine wines and brandies, canned goods and others will no longer pass this certification in the 11th Five-Year Plan. We discussed this at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The matter is also complicated by the fact that for considerations which are incomprehensible to us the managers of certain enterprises plan a reduction in manufacture of products bearing the State Sign of Quality. Thus at the Zestafoni Ferroalloys Plant more than half of the products has been manufactured in accordance with the highest quality category, but for 1985, when modernization of a tremendous scale will have been completed here, essentially a new plant will have been built and new, progressive equipment will have been installed, the comrades have planned the manufacture of products bearing the Sign of Quality only to the extent of 22 percent. An incomprehensible policy.

The outlines for the manufacture of products of the highest quality category could be disrupted given such planning: the volume thereof this year will constitute not the scheduled 12 percent but only 11 percent. And by the end of the 5-year plan it could be that the proportion of products of the highest quality category will not be more than 15 percent, whereas the socialist pledges envisage it being raised to 20 percent.

It is essential that the republic Gosplan and State Committee for Standards reexamine the plans and determine from the ministry, department and enterprise angle additional annual quotas for the increased manufacture of products bearing the Sign of Quality in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

All party organizations and management levels must be prompted to the struggle for the quality of products and their enhanced technical standard. The comrades should know that the plan as a whole will be considered fulfilled only on condition of the full manufacture of products bearing the Sign of Quality in the prescribed volume.

And one further question. This is replacement of the list of manufactured products. This is also a very important, fundamental question. There is serious food for thought here, particularly in machine building and light industry. It cannot, for example, be acknowledged as correct that for 10 years now the machine-building enterprises have been producing one and the same product constituting a significant proportion of total production. This indicator is even higher at a number of other enterprises.

The new 5-year plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, will be a serious test for the construction workers. The main task confronting the construction workers is achieving the complete assimilation of the capital investments, an increase in the capacity of the construction industry and the construction-installation organizations, a reduction in incomplete construction and the concentration of forces and resources at the most important construction projects. The path to this lies through an improvement in the planning and organization of capital construction.

We must build on the basis of the most modern technology and the latest scientific-technical achievements. As emphasized at the party congress, it is very important to strictly observe the correct proportions in planning the amounts and times of the assimilation of capital investments for production facilities and their attendant social, cultural and everyday facilities.

How topical a problem this is can be seen in the fact that of the R1.3 million of capital investments envisaged, for example, for the construction of nonproduction facilities of the Kvaisi Ore Administration in the 10th Five-Year Plan, only R617,000 were assimilated, that is, less than half, and only 20 percent of the capital investments were assimilated in the last 2 years. And work and living conditions are quite difficult there. We conducted a special investigation of this question in the Central Committee Bureau, and certain comrades were very strictly punished, as far as expulsion from the party.

A number of large-scale enterprises will be installed in the republic in the 1980's. And it is necessary today even to clearly determine the sequence of the construction of each facility with regard for the on-schedule and complete assimilation of capacity. And let it become an unfailing rule here: The facility will be deemed commissioned only when all the necessary work and social conditions have been created for those who have to work at this enterprise.

The construction production line must be put on new tracks. Together with an improvement in service of the client it is essential to take steps to enhance the role of the contractor, who is obliged to ensure the "turnkey," as they say, handover to the client of every project ready for operation.

It is necessary to turn again today to the question of the need to limit the number of projects being installed simultaneously and to reduce incomplete construction, the amount of which constituted R1,373,000 or 94 percent of the annual plan of capital investments on 1 January 1981. This is, if it can be so put, dead capital.

This is why all efforts must be concentrated on fulfillment of the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital. It is sufficient to say that fulfillment of this indicator in 1980 would have enabled us not only to have brought the amount of incomplete construction as close to the norm as possible but also to have reduced it in absolute terms by $240 million. Let us say for comparison that this amount is equal to the estimated costs

of the Zhinval'skaya GES and the Vartsikhskaya GES Cascade or the entire annual capital investments of the republic Ministry of Agriculture. Such is the potential contained in this sector.

The strengthening of party leadership of the capital construction sphere requires further regulation of the system of accountability, owing to the imperfection of which a large number of projects being constructed in the republic has remained beyond the field of vision and supervision.

This was mentioned at the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. In the short time since the congress the comrades have succeeded in formulating a form of territorial accountability which extends to literally every project, and approximately 12,000 projects are being constructed in the republic. The first statistical bulletin has been prepared. Yesterday the party committee secretaries had a chance to familiarize themselves with it.

We believe that the creation of this new statistical accounting and new system of supervision is a good thing. Thanks to it, the party committees and soviet authorities locally will be able to forecast better and influence the processes of construction production and control them on a more current basis. In a word, a precise system of the management of capital construction will be created in each region.

Once again about the quality of construction, primarily housing construction. In 1971 the planned cost of a square meter of living area was R156. In 1980 it had been increased to R170. This was done for an improvement in the quality of the housing. But from year to year these resources are not assimilated fully, and there are as yet, unfortunately, no perceptible changes in an improvement in the quality of housing construction.

Our architects and designers are doing much to ensure that our cities and villages become even more beautiful and that the apartment buildings become even better and provided with more amenities. Nonetheless, our city designing and building lacks artistic expressiveness. We have discussed this repeatedly and twice raised these questions at a Tbilisi city party conference. They were also heard in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress.

Everyone is speaking in unison of the need for the development of new designs for houses, but the residential districts continue to be built up with the same houses, which are surprisingly uniform and depressing and are put up in accordance with a very limited number of type designs. What this leads to is well known. Apartment houses built in a certain period are now, 20 years on, already obsolescent.

Experiment more boldly, seek new, original solutions and build good, fine homes. No one is restricting you. People will be grateful to you for this. It is worth working and worth living for this, comrades.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid much attention to transportation problems.

This problem is of serious concern to us also, and we also discussed it at the congress, noting that in the future the traffic capacity of the main lines connecting our region with centers of the country would limit the possibility of the development of the economy of our republic and the entire trans-Caucasus. But even now there is a definite disproportion between the ever-increasing freight traffic volume on our main railroad and its capacity.

This also must be dealt with in somewhat more detail in order that it be clear to everyone why the trans-Caucasus Railroad needs to be built. This needs to be done primarily to do away with the disproportion which has been created in transporation. That transportation has become a real bottleneck in our economy is indicated by the big losses incurred by the economy directly from transport operations, by virtue of which, for

example, a freightcar spends 10 percent of the time on the move and 90 percent idle. And this is the case mainly because the traffic capacity of our main railroad lines is limited.

Balancing the development of enterprises with the entire infrastructure, including transportation facilities, is an urgent demand of the times. A single policy based on all-state interests is needed here. And our party, soviet and management authorities, including the republic Gosplan, are called on to implement this policy.

What is needed?

1. Compilation of the republic's transportation "budget" and, on the basis of an analysis thereof, the presentation of proposals on the development of an optimum freight traffic volume outline for the GSSR.

2. Development of a master transportation outline for the long term, right up to the year 2000, including the comprehensive development of individual forms of transport balanced with the further upsurge of various sectors of the republic's economy.

3. Proposals aimed at doing away with the disproportion between the capacity of the port facilities and the railroad at the Batumi and Poti transport terminals.

4. Completion in the very near future of the development and coordination of a draft Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decree on the development of the trans-Caucasus Railroad in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

5. Examination and presentation of proposals for doing away with irrational shipments.

Completion of the construction of the Kavkazskaya transfer motor road and installation of the Marabda--Akhalkalaki railroad line, which are envisaged by the Main Directions, will help remove the disproportion in transportation to a large extent. This line is already being built. I recommend that those who have not seen it drive there and take a look. The first 20 kilometers have been laid. It is also necessary to unfailingly settle the question of the construction of the trans-Caucasus Railroad, which, as I have already said, would shorten the distance from Moscow to Tbilisi by 950 kilometers.

Transport must operate as a well-tuned clock mechanism because it is precisely transport which reflects, like a mirror, the organization of the control of the economy as a whole.

I believe that the time has come to evaluate the work of transport not only in terms of the quantity of the shipped freight but in terms of the degree of satisfaction of the economy's most urgent requirements. To a certain extent transportation should assume the role of controller of the interaction of different parts of the economic complex.

In order to achieve a turnabout in the work of railroad transport it is essential to pay particular attention to the development of station track as the most economical and rapid means of increasing the line's traffic capacity. An increase in capital investments in the trans-Caucasus line is required, without which we will not be able to do away with the bottlenecks in its operation. Foodstuffs should be shipped mainly by motor and not railroad transport. It is necessary to make more efficient use of towed equipment, including that of local manufacture. More attention should be paid to the development of urban mass transit.

The development of means of communication is lagging behind the economy's growing requirements. And certain disproportions have taken shape here also. It seems to me that the Ministry of Communications needs to be more enterprising and aggressive in the solution of urgent problems.

Comrades!

As always, the congress paid great attention to questions of the development of the country's agriculture. Since the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the party has been consistent and purposeful in the formulation of its agrarian policy, whose practical implementation is designed to lead ultimately to the industrialization of agricultural production and a sharp increase in the production of agricultural products. As observed at the congress, a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the 1980's is that the center of gravity is now shifting to the efficiency of the capital investments, the increased productiveness of agriculture and the extension and refinement of its relations with all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Inasmuch as we are dealing at the aktiv meeting with bottlenecks in the economy I will dwell on the disproportions between the production of agricultural products and the processing base. We discussed this also at the 26th CPSU Congress, citing the fact that since 1972 the production of tea, grapes, citrus and fruit in the republic has increased almost 150 percent altogether, while food industry capacity has increased by only 50 percent. The Georgian Communist Party congress also dealt with this.

We attach exceptional importance to this problem inasmuch as the realization of our food program will depend on it to a large extent.

The scale of agricultural production in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the more distant future will grow increasingly. This is a fundamental directive of the party's economic strategy put forward at the congress. The task is to bring this product to the consumer with the least losses. And these losses are still considerable: We lose in principle 20-25 percent of agricultural produce.

The "production--procurement of agricultural products--their shipment--storage--processing" production line has not yet been properly adjusted. To do away with the disproportion it is primarily necessary to strive for the development of processing industry capacity.

The paths of the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and of implementation within its framework of the republic food program were clearly determined at our congress. The task now is to strive for the realization of everything planned: to seek and commission resources ensuring a considerable increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products compared with the record year of 1980; secure the high intensiveness of the development of the sectors of agricultural production which are to participate in the formation of the all-union food program; and strive for the accelerated development of the sectors of agricultural production which are privotal for realization of the republic's food program.

It is essential to strive for a sharp increase in the efficiency of capital investments in agriculture, an increase in the productiveness of all its sectors and the rational use of land--the very foundations of all agricultural production. Each hectare of our abundant land must work at full strength--this is also a principal resource of an increase in the growth of the production and procurement of agricultural products. The 11th Five-Year Plan must be one of a sharp rise in the standard of management of the land. Such is now the task, and performing it is the duty of the republic party organization.

We have a precisely developed program for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture in the GSSR." Everything is clearly and concretely prescribed in it. The heights to be scaled are known. And in order to scale them it is necessary to pave the way toward them right now.

Much has been done in recent years in the sphere of the development of animal husbandry. But considerably more has to be done, primarily an end to interruptions in

supplying the population with meat and other animal husbandry products. And the potential for an increase in the milk yield and livestock and poultry productiveness must be commissioned here.

We must always remember that the problem of supplying the population with full-value food products in a sufficient quantity is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th congress, not only an economic but also a political problem. People's health, mood and labor activeness will depend to a considerable extent on how their food product requirements are satisfied.

This is why we pose the issue thus today: the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan should bring about palpable improvements in the production of animal husbandry products. It is necessary to make more extensive use for this of the opportunities of the private attached farm, of whose cooperation with the public farms in the production of animal husbandry products pretty good experience has been accumulated here.

The 26th CPSU Congress declared animal husbandry to be the shock front in the countryside. But its further development is inconceivable without a strong fodder base. However, animal husbandry is as yet provided insufficiently with full-value feed here. The most unproductive, unirrigable and impoverished land areas continue to be assigned fodder production, and inefficient use is made of agricultural equipment. There are serious shortcomings in the supply of fertilizers and their rational use. Whence also the low yield of the fodder crops.

To achieve a breakthrough in this sector it is necessary primarily for a change in the very attitude toward it. For this it is necessary to revise the structure of the sown areas in each region, develop concrete measures to enhance the productiveness of the land and expand the areas of the sowings of perennial grasses and leguminous crops: peas, vetch and, particularly, soybean, with the obligatory solution of the question of the creation of an on-farm seed-breeding center.

At the same time it is necessary to utilize to the utmost such potential as agricultural production waste. According to the scientists' very modest estimates, the republic has such potential in a volume of 150,000 tons of feed units annually, but inadequate use is being made of it. It is possible to economize on more than 20,000 tons of mixed feed merely thanks to the application of zeolitic additives to the mixed feed.

It has to be said bluntly that some of our scientists are not doing enough for an upsurge in feed production. Of course, this does not apply to all of them. The majority of scientists is participating actively in this business, but there are also those, unfortunately, who are remaining aloof from the problems of an upsurge in feed production. It is essential in the 11th Five-Year Plan to perform work more efficiently on creating intensive feed crop varieties and applying progressive methods of cultivating them and also on creating highly productive agricultural machinery and equipment for mountain fodder production.

The task of a further upsurge of agricultural production is a matter for the entire party organization and for every communist. This is a nationwide task.

Concrete concern for the concrete individual and his needs and requirements--this is the alpha and omega of the party's economic policy. These are Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words. He spoke thus at the 26th CPSU Congress, emphasizing the simple, but very important idea that the production of consumer goods and the development of the services sphere is the paramount party concern. Balanced satisfaction of the population's demand for goods and services with regard for the growth of monetary income is an objective regularity of mature socialism, and this must be taken into consideration constantly in our daily work.

A disproportion has evolved between the growth of retail commodity turnover and the population's purchasing power, which is considerably higher. Balancing purchasing

power with the necessary quantity of goods means ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the supplies of market allocations for the republic and striving, with regard for the tremendous number of resort guests and tourists visiting the republic, for an increase in the meat and meat product, milk and dairy product and egg subsidies. This is the function of the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan.

Such a balance may be achieved mainly through the fullest and most efficient use of all intrinsic potential and possibilities, the elimination of losses from the careless shipment and storage of the goods, their poor packaging and wrapping and from spoilage and embezzlement, through an increase in the production of various prepared foods, the practical use of waste for hog and poultry fattening and so forth. And, finally, through the enhanced standard of consumer service.

Securing such a balance is particularly important considering that in the 11th Five-Year Plan it is intended that the consumption fund in the per capita utilization of national income will increase approximately 27.3 percent. Average-family real income will increase by R854 and constitute R5,023. An increase in the average monthly wage of workers and employees of almost 20 percent--this is perhaps the highest indicator in the country--and in kolkhoz members' monthly pay of 15 percent is planned.

There must be a consistent improvement in the working people's housing conditions. It must not be forgotten that approximately 14,000 families still live here in huts and basement premises and 5,000 in dilapidated and emergency homes. As a whole, there are over 100,000 families on the housing waiting list. Living area of roughly of 5.5 million square meters will be required to satisfy them. And this means that providing all the families on the list with well-appointed apartments will take no less than 9-10 years, even if we build at a rapid pace. Therefore everything must be done to ensure that the volume of housing construction not only does not decline, and there are sentiments in favor of cutting capital investments in places, but, on the contrary, be built up even more.

Serious attention must be paid to school construction and the elaboration of a program of measures to improve the general educational schools' physical plant. This is also an acute social problem. The appropriate republic and local authorities must study this problem in greater depth.

Here we have a question. How to reconcile the growing annual school building with certain comrades' assertion of a shortage of places? While very approximate, it is true, the calculations show that we should have sufficient places. The physical plant is good. But it is not accommodated entirely rationally by region. And capital investments also are sometimes allocated not entirely objectively and fairly.

According to available data, 3,600 students study in a third shift here. These are mainly in Tbilisi and partially in Abkhazia. If it is considered that in the 10th Five-year Plan we handed over an average of 34,000 student places annually, elimination of the third shift should be a feasible task in the next few years. This is not that difficult a problem given such a construction volume.

I would have liked the Ministry of Education to have investigated more competently what the number of student places in the republic actually is, how many school buildings here are unsuitable for classes and what the shortage of the school plant by region is. Unfortunately, the ministry does not possess such data.

It turns out that we adopted extraordinary measures in the 10th Five-Year Plan, accelerating school construction without having investigated sufficiently how many schools and which kind needed to be built where. However, it has to be said here that in recent years our construction workers have begun to pay less attention to school construction. Earlier fulfillment of the plans for the commissioning of student places was an immutable law, but last year and the year before not very good trends were observed.

There are also shortcomings in the provision of children's preschool establishments and school hostels. Currently children's preschool establishments in the republic cater for 27.2 percent of all children 6 years old and under (this indicator for the country is 43 percent). School hostels and extended-day groups and schools cater for 1[illegible].9 percent (32.2 percent for the country).

The question of provision of the population with preschool establishments, school hostels and extented-day groups and schools is a serious social and, if you will, political question. It assumes such a nature because the enlistment of labor resources in production is an urgent present-day requirement. On the other hand, this is a basic part of our entire educational work.

The party and state are devoting great attention to the creation of the most favorable conditions for population growth and the education of the younger generation. The conditions permitting the fullest combination of participation in social production with motherhood are being improved systematically in our country.

Big benefits have been established for large families and mothers with many children. We do not raise these questions fortuitously inasmuch as they are most closely connected with demographic problems, and these questions must be of concern to all of us--party, soviet and management workers--and we must all involve ourselves in these problems most seriously. Some people prefer to avoid these issues and for some reason or other do not consider it quite fitting to talk about them. But in fact there is nothing unsuitable here. After all, a very unpropitious demographic situation is taking shape in many regions and many republics, including Georiga, as in the country as a whole. This is all echoes of the last war. I repeat, this is a state and political problem, and it must be studied concretely and professionally everywhere--in each district, in each city and, of course, in each family.

We all agree on this, but are not drawing the practical conclusions. Yesterday we presented the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labor to four illustrious representatives of our multinational republic. I was specially interested in how many children they had. It turned out that Mamiy Khasanovich Abashidze alone had 5 sons and 10 grandsons. And the rest--it is not important.

In determining the program of school and preschool construction and the construction of school hostels and other children's establishments, which is important for strengthening the family, it is necessary to proceed primarily from all-state interests. It is necessary to undertake the complete certification of school buildings and other children's establishments, objectively determine the extent of their unsuitability and depreciation and determine the real and concrete need for additional school space with regard for the work load of operating establihsments. It is essential that the Georgian Gosplan and Ministry of Education formulate on the basis of such a comprehensive analysis a scientifically substantiated program of the development of the physical plant of public education in the republic both in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the 1980's as a whole in order to do away with the disproportions which have taken shape in this social sphere also.

Such a disproportion has taken shape, unfortunately, in the health service. There is no doubt that a great deal of work has been done here in recent years. Medical services have improved, and the physical plant has been reinforced. The number of beds in medical establishments increased by more than 6,000 in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, and their increase constituted approximately 13 percent compared with the union-average growth of 9.5 percent. Hospital beds per 10,000 persons increased by almost 10 percent, whereas this indicator stood at 5.8 percent for the country.

Yet the republic still occupies only 11th place in the country in the population's provision with hospital beds. The specialized hospitals are particularly insufficiently developed. The indicators of the population's provision with hospital beds in maternity homes and tuberculosis, psychiatric, infectious disease, narcological and other hospitals lag behind the union average.

Nevertheless, we have still not drawn up a constructive program of the development of this vitally important social sphere, although more than enough decisions have been adopted on this important question. But they are being implemented insufficiently.

There are, unfortunately, utterly impracticable decisions which envisage, for example, the allocation of appropriations which altogether are almost double the norm of capital investment in the health service. Such calculations do not bear the slightest criticism, to put it mildly. And the republic Gosplan, whose role in the determination of expenditure for various needs, including the health service, is wittingly or unwittingly disparaged in a number of instances, should have its competent say here also. This should be recognized, and it is necessary to afford the Gosplan, together with the appropriate ministries and departments, the opportunity to perform its most important state functions in full.

At the same time it is essential to adopt the experience of the country's leading regions, particularly that of the Sverdlovskaya Oblast party organization, which has succeeded in enlisting business organizations and production collectives in the solution of public health questions. Approximately one-half and, in a number of cities, practically all public health facilities were built here thanks to the resources of industrial enterprises in the last 4 years. The enterprises spend millions of rubles on the acquisition of medical equipment. There are many such examples in other regions of the country also, and it would be good to take advantage of this entire experience.

The resources allocated for major repairs of health service facilities are spent irrationally here. Some R15 million of building materials are allocated for this purpose annually. Quite a sizable amount. We need to investigate whether these resources are being used rationally.

A Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers decision is currently being prepared on questions of the development of the health service which will determine a vast action program for a prolonged period for all medical services. We very much request, comrade construction workers, that you strive for the complete assimilation of allocated capital investments with respect to the health service. Do not forget that you are greatly in our people's debt.

It must always be remembered that a person's life and health is the main wealth of our society and that displaying concern to strengthen Soviet people's health is one of our most important social tasks.

Comrades!

As observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, each sector is confronted with its own urgent tasks and specific problems. But there are problems which embrace all spheres of the economy.

A most important one is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The aspects of this problem are many. An improvement in the organization of the entire system of scientific research, an attentive attitude toward science's needs and concentration of the scientists' efforts on the solution of key economic problems. Decisive measures geared to the introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions, the assimilation of new equipment and so forth. It is a question of the effective integration of science and production.

The task is to bring all sectors of the economy to the forward boundaries of science and technology. We will discuss this in greater detail at a special Central Committee plenum to be held this year. But it is necessary right now for the attention of party, soviet and business leaders, our scientists and all working people to be concentrated on the quest for concrete paths of an improvement in literally every production process and each manufactured product and work means and methods in each job.

It is essential right now to concentrate efforts on the practical implementation of existing scientific-technical programs and the elaboration of new programs of important national economic significance. In addition, every ministry and new department and every organization must right now involve itself directly in the formation of plans of new equipment and simultaneously adopt measures providing for their unconditional implementation and the more effective use of scientific achievements and the proposals born of the work of innovators, inventors and production efficiency experts. The struggle for scientific-technical progress, and in its most concrete terms, moreover, must right now be the arterial path of our economy's development.

No less an important problem is an improvement in planning and refinement of the management of the national economy. This requires a qualitatively new approach by workers of the managerial tier to the realization of the tasks set the various elements of the economy.

We cannot, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, be reconciled today to the fact that many of our managers think in obsolete categories, are ignorant of modern management methods, are not studying modern methods and are not growing or growing inadequately professionally.

The task now is to provide fully in the first 2-3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the implementation of the complex of measures which is linked with the introduction in practice of the new management outlines, the creation of production associations as the basic cost accounting link, the liquidation of small and low-capacity isolated works and the removal of superfluous links in the system of management of the economy.

We are forced today to again return to the question of the fact that work on refining the management system, which should be undertaken in accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees, is still being developed too slowly in the republic. It is very important to effect this reorganization comprehensively and in interconnection with all the points of the new management system.

It is incomprehensible how it could have happened that, despite the special instructions of the government, the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Highways and Ministry of Local Industry had not as of the start of 1981 switched the base enterprises under their jurisdiction to the new management procedure. Such facts must be approached with all scrupulousness. The republic Council of Ministers should monitor the fulfillment of its own decisions more strictly.

Particular attention needs to be paid to the elaboration and extensive application of target comprehensive programs, which must with the utmost precision take account both of sectorial and, particularly, territorial interests.

It is essential to reinforce and develop the trends of the even, proportional and dynamic development of all regions and their enhanced role in the intrarepublic division of labor and, on this basis, the rational use of labor resources.

We have devoted much attention in the report today to the problems of overcoming the disproportions in various spheres of the economy. And we do this because the removal of bottlenecks in certain of the most important sectors of our economy will help to a large extent to strengthen its economic potential and remove existing shortcomings and work left undone. And, what is most important--liquidation of the disproportions in the economy--this is the correct path toward an improvement in planning and a refinement of the management mechanism.

The 26th CPSU Congress raised the question, as you know, of the rayon level, where elements of a certain disproportion have arisen regionally between the development of the production forces and certain forms of management and planning.

We also spoke about the fact that a strong level has been created here on a cooperative basis in certain rayons for management of the agrarian-industrial complex and that we

now intend to switch the entire republic to this system. Deed must follow word. But this is no simple and easy matter. Everything must be pondered in depth and carefully weighed here. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once said at a CPSU Central Committee plenum, both undue haste and excessive sluggishness are impermissible here.

We have already said that bold experiments are needed in the sphere of planning, management and coordination of the development of the economy in a rayon and in a region and that we ourselves must proceed to these experiments primarily. Therefore, comrades, set about work more boldly, test, experiment, submit proposals and propose new forms and methods and you may have no doubt that everything valuable and everything rational, advanced and progressive will always be supported in the republic's executive bodies and in the party Central Committee and government.

Comrades!

The problems of the further development and strengthening of the economy, a refinement of the forms and methods of management and implementation of the party's economic strategy put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report immediately evoked tremendous interest in all the congress delegates.

During the congress itself and in the intervals between sessions and at gatherings our comrade delegates shared their impressions, animatedly exchanged opinions and ideas and pondered how best to embark on the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the CPSU Central Committtee Report and what practical steps to take first of all.

What is needed now more than ever before is the close integration of the further development of democratism with the utmost strengthening of discipline, increased personal responsibility and greater exactingness toward oneself and others. This, and only this, is the arterial direction which can ensure the successful fulfillment of the congress's decisions.

The creation and functioning of commissions, work groups and coordinating councils of leaders of party, soviet and management bodies and public organizations of the republic which are involved in definite problems and are responsible for their practical solution--that is, the entire system taking shape in the activity of our party organization from top to bottom--from the Central Committee to the primary party organizations--lies in the channel of precisely this direction.

The better coordination of the activity and greater concentration of the efforts of executives on the solution of each problem of most importance at a given moment are being achieved thanks to this systemic approach. This approach helps us formulate the optimum recommendations providing for the achievement of the best final results.

The task now is to convey this experience to the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and then to the primary party organizations, having formulated the organizational forms of work and the principles of the functioning of the evolving system with reference to local conditions.

It was emphasized at the conference that the primary party organizations have a paramount role in the solution of the big and diverse problems of communist building. This proposition expresses the very high responsibility which is entrusted to the party's local levels.

The primary party organizations work under complex conditions. They have to deal with a broad range of problems, go into literally everything and make decisions on all questions.

It has to be admitted that we have hitherto involved ourselves insufficiently with these local levels. The Organizational-Party Work Department must together with other Central Committee departments and the Central Committee Secretariat and Bureau ponder

and submit proposals for an improvement in the control of the activity of the primary party organizations with regard for the specifics of the area in which they function. It is necessary to proceed constantly here from the fact that the primary party organizations should stand on guard of all-state interests, pursue firm party policy in all things, fight to overcome departmental and bureaucratic barriers, display more initiative and high-mindedness and make fuller and better use of the right of supervision of the activity of the administration.

Raising the activeness of the primary party organizations, reinforcing their fighting efficiency and increasing assistance to them on the part of the gorkoms and raykoms--this we should see as our most important task.

Questions of the work of the primary party organizations merit discussion at a Central Committee plenum also.

The creation of a unified management system--from top to bottom--permits us to overcome lack of coordination in the actions of different departments, excludes parallelism and duplication, helps the better combination of regional and sectorial interests and ensures a comprehensive approach to the solution of important economic problems.

The organic combination of executive dispatch and discipline with initiative and enterprise and practicality and efficiency with an orientation toward achievement of the best final results--this is what we need now and this is what is demanded of us.

It is people and cadres who are called on to accomplish this task, like any other matter. And they can only be accomplished successfully given an in-depth knowledge of matters, competence, exceptionally high professionalism and a sense of constant dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and given a critical attitude toward shortcomings, an innovative approach to matters, high moral culture, profound party-mindedness, devotion to the cause being served and belief in this cause.

The entire activity of the Georgian party organization should be geared to the inculcation of such qualities in our leaders.

The congress paid particularly great attention to work with the personnel. The importance of the personnel reserve was emphasized, and new tasks in the selection and assignment of personnel and its training were posed.

We must make full use of the new opportunities which are being afforded here in work with the personnel. Thanks to the concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of Economic Management has begun to function, a center for the training and retraining of Pioneer and Komsomol personnel and trade union workers has been commissioned and a pretty good system of coordination of the work of all the institutes intended to deal with the training and retraining of personnel has been created in recent years alone. More effective use must be made of all these opportunities. It is necessary to study more actively the experience of other republics and oblasts and the socialist countries.

Enhancing the personnel's responsibility for the assigned task and for specific areas of work, as the congress demanded, means improving the organization and supervision of performance. These questions were discussed here at a special Central Committee plenum. Much has been done since for the organization of effective supervision in all spheres and at all levels of our activity.

However, practice dictates new demands, and what has been achieved as of now cannot satisfy us. New, more refined and efficient forms and methods of the organization of supervisory work are needed. We need more than just supervision of performance. What is also needed, and this is very important, is organization of the performance itself, which should begin immediately following the adoption of a decision. Only then, as L.I. Brezhnev says, will it be possible to avoid a "token style of leadership." Only then will the struggle against instances of bureaucratism and formalism be most effective.

The task is to refine the forms and methods of supervision which have evolved here recently and enhance the quality of supervision and the quality of each check and the qualifications and competence of the supervisory bodies. It is necessary to supervise and organize the fulfillment of adopted decisions primarily in the primary party organizations and in the labor collectives--where the fate of any matter and any undertaking is decided.

Firm, conscious, truly communist discipline must imbue our entire activity and our whole life.

We devoted sufficient time to all these problems at the Georgian Communist Party Congress. And in all recent years we have searched actively for new ways and new forms and methods of strengthening discipline. And this process has proceeded in parallel with the development of intraparty, socialist democracy.

However, it has to be said bluntly that the process of the formation of truly communist discipline is essentially only just picking up speed here. And new forms and a new approach to discipline control processes at different levels and in different fields and on a general methodological basis are needed. This entire work should be geared to uncovering and galvanizing the very essence of communist discipline--its conscious nature--and a discipline which would be an intrinsic requirement and the norm of the behavior of each communist and all working people. We must always proceed here from the fact that in the socialist society discipline is not only an economic but also, as a primary duty, a social, moral and political category. And this means that it should be reinforced by a complex of measures of a political, moral and social nature. Of course, this does not signify the abolition of administrative measures of influence. No indulgence must be shown to anyone who conducts himself unworthily and who violates our laws and moral standards--there is none, nor will there be! But raising a consciously disciplined individual must be made of paramount importance.

Being disciplined does not mean merely displaying executive dispatch. This is a considerably broader concept. And we must enhance in every way the prestige of the disciplined, organized individual and formulate a system of measures which will enhance and, if you will, elevate him and emphasize his special position and a respectful attitude toward him. We must distinguish a person who sets an example of high discipline in work, practice and social life, an active, questing, restless and enterprising person who has a creative approach to matters and who gives all of himself to society, a person who, as they say, is on fire at work from those who lack these qualities.

We said at the 26th CPSU Congress and I would like to repeat today at our aktiv meeting that the Georgian Communist Party considers as its combat task performing its entire activity in execution of the requirements of the Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev such that the sacred principles of justice, honesty, humanism, modesty and Leninist party-mindedness triumph everywhere and in all things and that the supreme authority of labor, profound democratism and conscious discipline and the greatest responsibility to our mighty Union be the visiting card of the republic's communists.

We gave our word that we would never depart from our principles and would make it such that the Georgian communists' visiting card would always be distinguished by honesty.

But while we were saying this in Moscow, here at home there were people who were perpetrating acts of dishonesty. A group of auditors of the Ministry of Finance headed by D. Chanukvadze, chief of the Auditing Administration, was engaged in extortion and bribe-taking at Zestafoni wineries.

Tribute should be paid to the Zestafonskiy Raykom and its first secretary and the administrative authorities, which displayed vigilance and promptitude in their work, thanks to which the criminals were exposed and had criminal proceedings brought against them.

We attach great, fundamental importance to the fact that the communists and viniculturists themselves displayed great activeness in the struggle negative phenomena, irreconcilability toward shortcomings and aggressiveness in the exposure of the criminals.

On the other hand, this fact indicates that the proper work is not being carried out in the Ministry of Finance machinery on the selection, assignment and training of personnel and that supervision of performance is poorly organized.

The supervisory authorities, which are primarily called on to struggle against all negative phenomena, do not always occupy a scrupulous position.

We resolved that we would never depart from our principles and would make it such that the Georgian communists' visiting card would always be distinguished by scrupulousness, responsibility, discipline, party-mindedness and modesty.

But here we have workers of fish industry and trading organizations of the republic who are involved in instances of bribe-taking and embezzlement, and criminal proceedings are being instituted against O. Abesadze, chief of the "Gruzrybprom" Association, and N. Kokhreidze, chief of the "Gruzrybpromsbyt" Association.

We promised to live and work such that the sacred principles of justice--one of the main foundations of the socialist system, without which there is no socialism--triumph everywhere and in all things.

Nonetheless, we still encounter manifestations of injustice, as in the case of the young communist N.G. Gotsiridze, secretary of a Party Bureau, who was not supported by the Kirovskiy Raykom and certain gorkom workers in his struggle against instances of artificially exaggerated reports and other violations in the managerial and financial activity of the Tbilisi Cotton Wool Factory. Comrade Gotsiridze was dismissed as a result. There was a clear suppression of criticism here. And all this took place after the party Central Committee had adopted high-minded decisions on similar questions and had returned to them repeatedly.

Injustice must never be manifested anywhere, and it is particularly intolerable when it is turned against a person who is himself waging an active struggle for justice!

I would like here to mention the working people's letters, the number of which has increased markedly in recent years. There has been a change in their qualitative character and they have begun to raise to a greater extent questions of all-party and all-state significance. The citizens' appeals put forward concrete, businesslike proposals, advice and wants aimed at an increase in social production efficiency, an improvement in work quality and the speediest elimination of existing shortcomings.

We must henceforward examine the letters as an important source of information and a concrete form of the working people's mass participation in the running of society and the state, abide strictly by the established procedure for responding to people's written and verbal appeals and adopt a sensitive, attentive attitude toward their needs and requirements. Every party worker and every leader is obliged to regard precisely this attitude toward the citizens' letters, requrests and complaints as his duty to the people and to the party.

At the same time the congress also dealt with all kinds of anonymous slander, for which there must be no room in our life. "Those who come out with truthful, businesslike criticism," Leonid Il'ich said, "have no need to hide." These words were warmly approved by the entire congress.

Our party, soviet and management personnel and honest people must resolutely repudiate all demagogic, malicious fabrications discrediting our reality and the Soviet way of life. A high-minded, party attitude must be adopted in respect of anonymous letter writers because they really impede us a great deal in our work, and their conduct has nothing in common with democratism.

We must resolve all questions and all tasks connected with the rearing of the new man and the formation of the socialist personality, just like all problems of the republic's further socioeconomic development, by relying on our community, the soviets, our unions, the people's control authorities and, of course, on our Komsomol and our glorious youth.

At the same time an important role belongs, naturally, in the struggle against all kinds of negative phenomena to our law enforcement authorities, which must step up and tighten up the fight against crime.

As emphasized at the party congress, it is necessary by all organizational, financial and legal means to tightly close off all openings for parasitism, bribe-taking, speculaton and for unearned income and for all encroachments on socialist property.

And may all antisocial elements not be able to count on us departing from our principles. We see the creation of a united front of struggle against breaches of the law and all working people's increased political and legal awareness as the main direction of the further strengthening of law and order in the republic.

From the congress platform Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev set the task of a radical, qualitative reorganization of all ideological work in accordance with the logic of the development of practice and the stage of our social progress which we have reached.

It is essential to consistently effect a comprehensive approach in ideological work and to strive for its organic combination with the practical side of management.

The congress paid great attention to the need for a more in-depth study of public opinion. This obliges us to improve considerably the work of our Council for the Study of Public Opinion. It would evidently be expedient to create the same subdivisions in different regions and under the auspices of ministries and departments.

The progressive development of Soviet Georgia's literature and art and the work of the creative unions and societies and cultural establishments and departments are organically connected with the social and economic achievements of the republic's working people in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The struggle for a further upsurge of the economy and the assertion of high moral and ethical principles and true spiritual values have been moved to the forefront in the works of recent years. Our writers, artists, composers and stage and movie theater workers participate actively in the formation of public opinion, rally the broad masses around the Communist Party and inspire them to fulfill the decisions of our party's congresses.

The report emphasizes the tremendous significance of literature and art in Soviet society's spiritual life and the purposeful formation of the moral makeup of the new man. The essence of art's popular spirit and party-mindedness is defined with the utmost clarity. "Living the interests of the people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "and sharing their joy and grief, asserting the truth of life and our humanist ideals and being an active participant in communist building--this is the true popular spirit and true party-mindedness of art."

The 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress devoted great attention to questions of literature and art. I would like to emphasize once again today that many works of art reflect political and socioeconomic processes which were initiated by the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom. It is gratifying to note that the main hero of these works is the socially active personality and the builder of the communist society.

I would like to speak here about our fiction and poetry journals, including the journal TSISKARI. Unfortunately, some of them are not always in step with the times and do not always raise problems which at each given moment are at the center of the attention

of the republic's party organization and our entire sociopolitical life. It is incomprehensible how sociopolitical publications can stand aloof from the most topical and urgent problems.

We have always said and say today that our newspapers and journals and all ideological influence media must live the life of the party and people--our common life. For this reason we again raise the question of the responsibility of our editors, editorial boards and, of course, the party organizations of the editorial boards.

A strict norm of the life of the Communist Party is democratic centralism. We were again reminded of this at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who had said earlier that what is democratic for us is that which serves the interests of the people and the interests of communist building; that without discipline and strong public order democracy is impracticable; and that it is precisely the responsible approach of each citizen to his duties and the intersts of the people which creates the sole dependable basis for the fullest embodiment of the principles of socialist democratism and genuine freedom of the individual. Let us always remember this!

In the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress a responsible role has been assigned the mass information and propaganda media, which should be a truly party platform and a platform of public opinion and combine a truthful, prompt reflection of the facts and phenomena of reality with their in-depth analysis and serious generalizations. The question of the political conditioning and the increased competence and professional skill of journalist cadres stands out more on the agenda today than ever before.

The new Party Program should also reflect the changes which have occurred in the international arena, where many new, fundamentally important phenomena and processes have emerged also.

The congress emphasized that our party has accumulated tremendous experience of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, as a result of which both the theory and practice of peaceful coexistence have been enriched.

This experience is revealed in all its amplitude in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th congress, in the delegates' speeches and in the speeches of greeting of the foreign guests.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev elicited the warm approval of the whole congress when he said:

"If you ask any Soviet individual--communist or nonparty person--what has primarily marked our party's path in recent years, you will hear in reply: this path has been marked primarily by the fact that it has managed to preserve peace. People of various ages and professions say wholeheartedly: thank you, party, for this!"

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism. It contains a scientifically substantiated evaluation of the state of affairs in contemporary international relations and the world communist movement and determines the most important tasks of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The arterial direction of the USSR's foreign policy was and remains consistent struggle for peace, curbing the arms race and disarmament. This is a task of historic significance for if the imperialists succeed in unleashing a thermonuclear war, this would cause the destruction of all mankind. The first time this was stated so bluntly and candidly from the congress platform. Such a war threatens the devastation of the whole planet. The peoples should know the truth about the consequences, ruinous for mankind, to which a new war could lead.

Today the atmosphere in the world is again tense. Some people have learned nothing from the past years. But in the modern era peace is an essential condition of social

progress and of a guarantee of the peoples' right to build their lives as they wish. Under peaceful conditions the growth of scientific and technical knowledge and the development of the production forces connected with this make it possible to transform people's material culture and everyday life and do away with hunger, poverty and mass disease. But however great mankind's achievements may be, they would be incomparably greater if the colossal resources spent on the production of instruments of death and destruction were used for creation.

Our party is fully aware of the importance of disarmament for the fate of mankind. We recall V.I. Lenin's words that war with the use of the powerful gains of technology "could lead--and will inevitably lead--to undermining the very conditions of the existence of human society." This was said almost 30 years before the first atomic bomb was exploded.

What will happen in the future if the arms race is not halted? Will just as many means and resources continue to be thrown into the insatiable jaws of the arms race while hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America do not get enough to eat and face extreme poverty? And the developed capitalist countries are, as is known, confronted, by such most complex problems as energy, ecological and other problems.

However, it is not imperialism which determines the paths of world development in our time. Its intrigues are opposed by the main revolutionary forces of the present day: the world socialist system, the revolutionary workers and communist movement in the capitalist countries and the Asian, African and Latin American countries liberated from imperialist domination.

The great concord of the socialist countries which they have achieved in socioeconomic development and the ever increasing economic might of the Soviet Union constitute the foundation which affords a real possibility of active struggle for peace worldwide.

The significance of socialist internationalism and the factors of the further growth of the economic, political and military might, cohesion, cooperation and interaction of the socialist countries is increasing more today than ever before.

The socialist countries aspire to peace not only for today and not only for tomorrow but for all time--the "Peace Program for the 1980's," which was proclaimed by the 26th congress, and its support and approval in the socialist community countries and by all progressive mankind testify to this as expressively as can be.

There are still many complex and difficult problems of world politics which await solution. It is also known that at the present time certain circles in the West, and influential ones also, alas, declaring detente to be a "one-way street," are attempting to sow doubt in the possibility of the further development of the cooperation of states which belong to different social systems and return the world to the past and to the worst times of the cold war. And matters are not being confined merely to declarations. A dangerous new escalation of the arms race is starting in the NATO countries.

But there are realities which it is impossible to ignore.

Such--as clear as can be in its invariable peace-loving essence--is how Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress presents the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity.

Our policy is clear and unambiguous. It is a predictable and candid policy. It corresponds to the vital interests of millions and millions of people in the world.

It also evokes the animosity of the imperialist powers headed by the United States, and their machinations aimed at undermining the unity of the socialist states are becoming increasingly refined and cunning.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that Polish communists, the Polish working class and the working people of fraternal Poland could firmly count on their friends and allies resounded forcefully under the conditions of the present acute political situation: We will not leave socialist Poland, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said, expressing the will of all communists and all working people of the Soviet Union, including the communists and all working people of Georgia, and fraternal Poland in the lurch and will see that no harm comes to it!

An analysis of contemporary international relations permits the conclusion that a stage has arrived in the policy of imperialism when it could take the path of adventurous actions in an endeavor to compensate for the weakening of its positions in the world. This, comrades, must never be forgotten. And this could lead to serious complications in the international arena. Adventurism is a dangerous quality. But its danger increases immeasurably when it becomes a feature of the political policy of countries possessing sufficient material and essentially unlimited military resources.

And under these conditions the Soviet Union is persistently continuing the struggle to do away with the threat of war and extend detente and is developing in practice mutually profitable and equal cooperation with the majority of countries, including the countries which have been liberated from colonial oppression, which see the Soviet Union as a reliable and disinterested friend.

As a result of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's truly titanic contribution to the relaxation of international tension everyone can see with his own eyes that the peace offensive initiated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses has been continued by the 26th forum of our party.

All peoples of the world understand that the relaxation of tension is not a political slogan but a strategy of the development of relations between peoples. The general line of the development of our system is the building of the most just and happy society.

Taking account of this high-minded position of the USSR, which resolutely opposes a policy of aggression and the suppression of the peoples' liberation struggle, the forces of imperialist reaction headed by the United States have been forced to approach the direct use of their military might for interference in other countries' internal affairs with circumspection. Many events of recent years and the speeches of the foreign guests of the 26th congress testify to this.

In the struggle for peace and for its strengthening everywhere the Soviet Union displays and will continue to display a readiness to normalize and improve relations with the United States for the good of the peoples of both countries. Everyone knows that the international situation largely depends on the policy of the USSR and the United States. The state of Soviet-American relations at the present time and the acuteness of the international problems requiring solution dictate the need for dialog at all levels. As L.I. Brezhnev declared in the report, the Soviet Union is prepared for a dialog. Experience shows that meetings at the highest level are the decisive link. And a peace-loving initiative of the Soviet Union, which has drawn extensive comment, has again resounded to the whole world.

A voice resounded from the forum of Soviet communists in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses proposing a specific peace-loving program of strengthening the peoples' security and a radical improvementin the international atmosphere. The Soviet Union's new initiatives are broad and tremendous in scale. This applies to the extension of measures to strengthen trust in the military sphere in Europe and their implementationin the Far East; the USSR's willingness to discuss issues connected with Afghanistan, linked to questions of the security of the Persian Gulf; and the continuation of talks with the United States on limiting strategic arms and on reducing them.

The Soviet Union also proposes talks on limiting the deployment of new submarines--the "Ohio" in the United States and similar in the USSR; and on a moratorium on the

deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles of the NATO countries and the USSR in Europe. It is a question of a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the present level of these missiles and the creation--this is also an important proposal--of an authoritative international committee which would show the vital necessity of preventing nuclear war.

The Soviet initiatives embrace the broadest range of questions as a whole: they concern nuclear and conventional arms and ground, naval and air forces and affect the situation in Europe, in the Near, Middle and Far East and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee set us an example of a creative approach to the tasks which have been put forward for ensuring peace throughout the world. During the congress and in the first days following it Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received 11 delegations, in conversations with whom the fate of peace was discussed. All the foreign guests unanimously noted the soundness of L.I. Brezhnev's proposals aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security and the normalization and improvement of the situation in the world.

It can now be said that the peace proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are already being implemented in practice.

It is quite a short time since the congress, but we are seeing the embodiment of the Leninist peace policy in action.

This is the messages sent by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the heads of state and government of a number of countries immediately after the congress which draw attention to the Soviet Union's most important foregin policy proposals.

This is the Soviet Union's appeal to Washington for a dialog at the highest level.

This is our invitation to mobilize the collective wisdom, which is so necessary now--to convene a special UN Security Council session with the participation of the top leaders of the council members and leaders of other countries. The authoritative forum could undertake a quest for ways and means of improving the international atmosphere and forestalling the danger of war.

The "language of detente"--this is how the world's progressive press describes the new Soviet initiatives. And even such a paper as the bourgeois LE MONDE acknowledges: "the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's messages appear to be a new chapter in the history of the Soviet Union's peace offensive."

Yes! The CPSU's important new peace-loving initiatives and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's messages are an organic continuation and development of the magnificent Peace Program.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES FOREIGN TRADE UNION GROUPS

LD011642 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 May, TASS--"Faithful to the Leninist principle of internationalism, Soviet trade unions will continue to develop friendship and strengthen cooperation with trade union centres and workers' associations in other countries," Aleksey Shibayev stated. The head of the Soviet trade unions was speaking today at a reception in honor of foreign trade union and workers' delegations which have arrived in Moscow to attend the May Day celebrations. Shibayev stressed that Soviet trade unions fully support the USSR Government's foreign policy and are resolved to promote international detente and struggle for establishing a durable peace on earth in the name of peoples' happiness.

Shibayev pointed out that Soviet trade unions maintain stable contacts with trade union centres and workers' associations in more than 130 countries. He expressed readiness to expand these ties with all who sincerely strive for international friendship and unity of the international workers movement.

Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Jan Nemoudra spoke at the reception on behalf of the foreign delegations. Thanking the Soviet trade unions for their international solidarity, he expressed confidence that they will continue to advance in the vanguard of the workers' struggle for peace and progress. Jan Nemoudra favoured the consolidation of the unity of the international trade union movement.

DISSIDENT BOLONKIN ARRESTED 10 APR, SENTENCED

NC021916 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (AFP)--Soviet dissident Alexandr Bolonkin was arrested on April 10 for "propaganda and anti-Soviet agitation" and faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in a labor camp and five years of house arrest, dissident sources said.

Mr Bolonkin, a 48-year-old engineer, was detained in Siberia, where he had had been under house arrest until April 20.

The dissident was sentenced on similar charges in 1972 to four years in a labor camp and two years of house arrest. Just 26 days short of his release, he was resentenced to three years in a camp.

The dissident's health is reportedly worrying his friends and family, as he has suffered from chronic gastritis. During his previous imprisonment he spent six months in solitary confinement.

OBITUARY OF GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER ORUDZHEV PUBLISHED

LD011015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Soviet industry has suffered a great loss.

Sabit Atayevich Orudzhev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor and minister of the gas industry died 20 April at the age of 68 after a serious illness.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T. Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevarnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N,K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, A.K. Antonov, L.A. Kostandov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, L.V. Smirnov, A.I. Shibayev, M.S. Smirtyukov, B.E. Shcherbina, N.A. Maltsev, V.S. Fedorov, E.A. Kozlovskiy, I.P. Kazanets, B.F. Bratchenko, K.I. Brekhov, P.F. Lomako, N.S. Patolichev, A.I. Struyev, V.V. Krotov, P.S. Neporozhniy, M.V. Yegorov, V.F. Zhigalin, M.P. Georgadze, L.A. Borisov, V.F. Promyslov, M.G. Gapurov, G.P. Bogomyakov, I.P. Yastrebov, L.M. Kuznetsov, A.M. Lalayants, V.A. Dinkov, Yu. V. Zaytsev, M.I. Agapchev, T.G. Vekilov, F.G. Gaynullin, A.G. Gudz, S.R. Derezhov, S.S. Kashirov, V.K. Laptev, R.D. Margulov, N.M. Nemchinov, S.G. Tarasov, E.A. Stepanov.

KAZAKH FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED

LD301027 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 April front-pages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "appointing Comrade Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tantsyura Kazakh SSR Minister of the Food Industry."

It also publishes on page 4 a KAZTAG "Chronicle" report noting that "the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Bukeylen Tumabayevich Nadanbayev of his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of the food industry in connection with his transfer to other work."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS 1ST QUARTER PERFORMANCE

LD011025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers session held 21 April examined the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget in the first quarter of 1981. The USSR Council of Ministers adopted for strict guidance and execution the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report of the party's Central Committee and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990 which were approved by the congress.

It was noted at the session that as a result of the socialist competition launched widely in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, the further development of the country's economy and an improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard were ensured in the first quarter. Plan targets for the sale of industrial output, for railroad freight turnover, retail trade turnover and labor productivity were overfulfilled. The volume of industrial production increased 3.1 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1980, or 4.5 percent on the basis of average daily production.

In the main agricultural workers finished preparing machinery and seeds for the spring sowing and in many regions they embarked on field work.

The program for increasing the Soviet people's prosperity is being consistently implemented. In the first quarter of 1981 average monthly wages for workers and employees increased 2.4 percent compared with the first quarter of 1980, retail trade turnover increased 5.6 percent and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased 7.2 percent. On the basis of state capital investments apartment blocks with a total area of 8.4 million sqaure meters were commissioned, and many schools, hospitals, children's preschool institutions and other cultural and consumer facilities were also constructed.

At the same time it was pointed out at the session that certain USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers failed to insure the fulfillment of the first quarter's plan for the production of individual types of output, including pig iron, synthetic resins and plastics, diesel locomotives, sawn lumber and cotton and woolen textiles. Shortcomings in the work of railroad transportation are being eliminated only slowly.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers--guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the provisions and tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the report of the party's Central Committee and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990 approved by the congress, and also by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan targets"--to thoroughly analyze the results of economic activity by the associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first quarter of 1981 and to draft and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, strengthen state and labor discipline and to further improve social production efficiency and work quality in order to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges adopted for 1981.

In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions special attention was drawn to the need to eliminate bottlenecks in the development of individual sectors of the national economy, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment, fulfill plans for the commissioning of production capacities and fixed capital, ensure the strictest observance of the policy of thrift in the expenditure and utilization of material resources and seek additional potential for increasing the output of consumer goods, extending and improving the range of such goods and improving their quality.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the appropriate ministries are instructed to adopt additional measures to ensure the timely delivery of the machinery, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents and other material and technical resources allocated to agriculture and to ensure the successful implementation of spring field work, the fulfillment of the sowing plan and also the appropriate tending of the young plants in order to lay firm foundations for obtaining a high yield of all agricultural crops, and to implement the necessary measures to fulfill and overfulfill targets for the purchase of livestock products.

The USSR Council of Ministers expressed the confidence that the ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations will make a fitting contribution to the successful fulfillment of the impressive tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

A speech was delivered at the session by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the session's work.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

LD011303 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17 Signed to Press 20 Apr 81 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture, under the rubric "Interview for the Issue": "The Improvement of the Economic Mechanism in Agriculture"]

[Text] The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR approved by the 26th CPSU Congress speak of the need to introduce, in the 11th 5-Year Plan, a package of detailed measures for improving the economic mechanism and enhancing its impact on the improvement of work efficiency and quality. In agriculture the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Planning of and Economic Incentives for the Output and Procurements of Agricultural Products" adopted on 14 November 1980 is designed to play an important part in this direction. USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev describes how this important resolution is being implemented.

[Question] To what extent have the new provisions of this resolution been utilized and to what extent are they now being utilized in elaborating plans on kolkhozes and sovkhozes?

[Answer] The resolution defines the main avenues for improving planning work in agriculture and they have become the basis for the elaboration of the plans for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. Above all, attention has been drawn to ensuring the necessary balance of production volumes and state purchases of produce with the material and technical resources and capital investments earmarked for these purposes. Special attention is being paid locally, in compiling plans, to the improvement of the utilization of land, fixed capital, physical and financial resources and manpower and the natural and economic factors of agricultural production are given the fullest consideration.

In compiling the 5-year plan for the economic and social development of agriculture for 1981-85, measures are being outlined for enhancing the effectiveness of capital investments into measures to reduce losses of the output produced, into the creation of the material and technical base for the chemicalization of production, into the further development of land reclamation, into the strengthening of stockraising's fodder base and into the solution of social problems of the countryside's development.

A considerable proportion of capital investment is channeled into the retooling and modernization of agricultural enterprises, which will ultimately ensure the more rapid growth of production capacities and the extensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In contrast to previous years, the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are being set unified plans for purchases of agricultural output for 5 years broken down into individual years and a limited range of other plan indicators. This range includes the volume of deliveries of material and technical facilities and targets for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. As an indicator of the plan for labor, the sovkhozes and other state farms are being set a wages fund (normative) while for finances a plan has been set for profits, payments into the state budget and appropriations from the state budget. Likewise limits on capital investments and construction and installation work and targets for commissioning fixed capital are laid down.

As for the volume of production of produce, the structure of sowings and the number of head of livestock, crop yield and animal productivity, production technology and organization, these are determined in the 5-year and annual plans compiled on the farms proceeding from the need for unconditional fulfillment of plans for purchases of agricultural products and the satisfaction of internal requirements on the farms. Thus the limited range of plan indicators handed down [dovodimyye] on the one hand ensures the sector's centralized leadership and on the other develops the labor collectives' initiative.

Mention must also be made of certain questions of planning social development. The plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, rayons, oblasts (krays), and republics and the plans for the country's agriculture as a whole for the first time elaborate composite sections for the entire package of measures in the social development sphere. They provide for measures for the improvement of working conditions, the improvement of cadres' qualifications and the improvement of housing and cultural and consumer service conditions.

The above-mentioned resolution drew attention to the broader application of the normative method of planning with the comprehensive elaboration and application of various sectorial normatives. However, they cover far from fully the necessary list of indicators for compiling balanced plans. In the current 5-year plan this work is being considerably expanded. More attention is being paid to the elaboration and application of norms and normatives at the agricultural enterprise level. This experience is already being extensively applied on many farms of the Ukrainian SSR and a number of other republics.

With a view to the more successful fulfillment of this task and the speediest introduction of the normative method into planning, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Planning and Normatives was recently created and has become the sectorial center for improving planning work on the basis of normatives.

[Question] The resolution provides for the elaboration and confirmation within the set deadline of a whole series of new normative documents, systems of methods and instructions. How do matters stand regarding the preparation of these documents?

[Answer] The majority of these materials have basically been prepared. They are now being coordinated with the relevant ministries and departments concerned and will be approved within the set deadline. Thus, for instance, the following have already been elaborated: indicators for the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock and poultry, in attaining which there can be an increase in the wages fund and the size of this increase can be determined;

Methodological instructions on the procedure for determining the growth of the volume of the sale (production) of agricultural output and profit and also for establishing the size of bonuses for workers on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises;

Recommendations on the procedure for establishing indicators and conditions for awarding bonuses to workers on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises;

Regulations on the procedure for the award of the title "master of plant growing" first and second class;

A regulation on the sovkhozes' material incentives fund; recommendations on the differentiation of the amount of deductions from profit (reduction of loss) into the material incentive fund;

A unified regulation on the award of bonuses to the workers of sovkhoz trusts, rayon and oblast (kray) agricultural administrations, production associations with separate management apparatuses and agroindustrial associations; proposals for incentives to sovkhoz workers to improve the quality of agricultural output;

Standard regulations for the labor remuneration of workers, leaders and specialists of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, and a number of other normative documents.

The USSR Ministry of Procurement and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, together with other ministries and departments concerned, are completing the preparation of a regulation on the procedure in 1981-85 for paying kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations a supplement of 50 percent of purchase prices for the sale to the state of output in excess of the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In the years preceding the 11th 5-Year Plan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes received from the state a 50-percent supplement for output sold over and above the procurements plan. This sum has now been included in the purchase prices, which will promote the strengthening of all farms' economic positions. In addition, for 1981-85 a supplement of 50 percent of purchase prices has been set for the sale to the state of grain, sunflowers, sugar beet, raw cotton, soybeans, flax and hemp products, potatoes, leaf tea, tobacco, hops, mustard, essential oil crops, poppies, livestock and poultry, milk, wool, eggs, karakul and velvet antlers in excess of the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. As can be seen, the new procedure for the payment of supplements gives preference to those farms which ensure an increase in the output and purchases of produce by comparison with the level actually achieved, while formerly the supplement could also be obtained by those farms which had not increased the sale of output to the state but whose purchase plans had been set too low.

GOSPLAN AIDE OUTLINES RESEARCH ON SAVING MOTOR FUEL

LD010955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Bokserman, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan State Experts Commission: under the rubric "The Economy Must Be Economical": "Motor Fuel; How To Expand Its Resources"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress outlined a broad program for the further development of all sectors of the fuel and energy complex. In 1985 electricity output must increase to 1,550-1,600 billion kilowatt-hours, petroleum extraction (including gas condensate) will amount to 620-645 million tons, gas production will total 600-640 billion cubic meters and coal production will be 770-800 million tons. This is a grandiose program, especially if you consider that in recent years the geographical location of the main fuel centers has radically changed.

The great scientist Lomonosov's prediction that Russia's might would increase through Siberia has come true in our day thanks to the labor feat of Soviet people. In Tyumenskaya Oblast alone oil extraction has reached 300 million tons--half the total extraction in the country--and gas output has reached 155 billion cubic meters. The entire growth in coal extraction has been accounted for by the eastern regions. "All this," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the result of the courage and enthusiasm of workers, engineers, technicians and scientists who, working in difficult and sometimes unbelievably difficult conditions, have placed extremely rich natural resources in the service of the national economy. Their achievement is a genuine feat, a feat for the people, in the name of the people!"

To be rich does not mean to be wasteful, goes the saying. This applies completely to fuel as a whole. So it is perfectly natural and timely that the basic guidelines say: "The utilization of fuel and energy resources is to be improved, the consumption of petroleum and petroleum products as boilers and furnace fuel is to be reduced, and nuclear power is to be developed at top speed." This applies completely to the economic consumption of light petroleum products and their replacement by other types of fuel.

At the end of last year the USSR Gosplan, with the participation of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences, examined possible ways of expanding motor fuel resources and of bringing in other types of fuel to replace them.

The first thing that must be mentioned here is the maximum possible deepening of oil refining. It is a matter of widely introducing technological processes enabling the greatest possible quantity of light petroleum products to be obtained from fuel oil. Another way of economizing on light petroleum products is the use of natural gas compressed to 20-30 atmospheres as motor fuel, the use of methyl alcohol (methanol) as motor fuel or as an additive to it, the organization of direct injection of water or methyl alcohol in carburetor engines and of water-fuel emulsions in diesel engines and the use of hydrocarbon-fuel oil suspensions and water-fuel oil emulsions as fuel for power plants.

A substantial saving in motor fuel can be provided by improving the structure of the truck pool in the country on the basis of increasing the numbers of small (1-2 tons) and big (over 20 tons) capacity trucks, expanding production of trailers and semitrailers and also improving the location of filling stations and constructing extra ones with the aim of reducing nonproductive refueling trips by trucks.

In the aforementioned areas, after discussion at the USSR Gosplan, measures were elaborated which have been generalized in a targeted program entitled "Expansions of Resources and Saving of Internal Combustion Engine Fuels by the Use of Compressed Natural Gas, Methanol and Other Synthetic Additives, and Also the Use of Water."

Primarily it is a case of using compressed gas for motor vehicles. Back in the prewar years in the Donbass and other regions of the country gas filling stations appeared for refueling vehicles with compressed gas. In recent years, in view of the sharp increase in oil extraction and the increase in motor fuel resources, many gas filling stations were closed. Yet natural gas is the ideal nonpolluting motor fuel. IZVESTIYA described one of the remaining stations in use in an article entitled "The Truck Needs No Gasoline" (Issue No 228 1980). It is important to note that the station has been working successfully for over 25 years with high economic indicators.

Our reserves of natural gas in the country are very considerable and are estimated by geologists to constitute about 40 percent of world supplies. Its calorific value is more than 8,000 kilocalories per kilogram--somewhat lower than gasoline, through its octane number is higher.

The use of compressed gas in no way rules out the use of liquefied gases (of the butane-propane group) for motor vehicles. We have accumulated great experience in this sphere, primarily in Moscow, where the Moscow Gorispolkom main administration for motor vehicle transportation has carried out a lot of work to convert trucks to liquefied gas.

Today the country has an extensive gas supply system which encompasses all the union republics. There are exceptionally favorable opportunities for the wisespread use of compressed natural gas for motor vehicles. Here it is especially important to begin a mass changeover to gas for motor vehicles in regions such as West Siberia and Yakutiya, where gasoline supply is entails great difficulties and major gas deposits have been discovered by geologists.

In short, initiative is needed on the part of local party and soviet organs and leaders of economic organizations to accelerate the use of natural gas as motor fuel. The machine building ministries must organize the production of compressors and high pressure fittings and of storage tanks for the creation of gas stocks at gas filling stations. Metallurgists must ensure production of gas cylinders.

We have every opportunity to ensure the changeover of hundreds of thousands of trucks to compressed gas in the next few years and thereby save millions of tons of valuable petroleum products.

A second and no less important way of increasing motor fuel resources is to organize large-scale production of methanol from natural gases and subsequently from coal.

As experience shows, it is possible to add 5 to 15 percent methanol to gasoline, without any changes to the motor vehicle design. In Sweden they add up to 15 percent methanol. In our country we have accumulated experience of running vehicles on gasoline to which methanol has been added. It has been established that toxic emissions are considerably reduced.

Another approach is possible--the conversion of methanol into high-octane gasoline. Ministry of the Chemical Industry organizations are conducting experiments in this direction.

The effectiveness of adding water to fuels with the aim of saving fuel has been studied and known for a long time. In the thirties in our country water injection was widely used in tractor engines and in the forties in piston aircraft engines. In subsequent years field tests were conducted on motor vehicles and buses equipped with water injection apparatus in the intake manifold. The total distance covered by these vehicles was more than 6 million km.

This research has proved that adding water to gasoline raises the octane number by 1,5-2.5 for every 10 percent of water added. Tests conducted on ZIL-130 and Moskvich-412 engines established that the injection of up to 25-30 percent water in relation to gasoline consumption produces practically no worsening of engines' power and economic characteristics. This enables the structure of production of motor vehicle gasolines to be changed and gasolines with an octane number 4-7 units lower than usual to be used for carburetor engines. The changeover to the production of low octane gasolines makes it possible to increase output of them by 10-15 percent at the expense of the light petroleum fractions used in producing the high octane components of gasolines.

Another rational means of using water addition to economize on fuel is to use water-fuel emulsions in diesel engines. Positive experience of testing these emulsions in diesel engines of seagoing and river vessels, diesel locomotives and tractors points to the possibility of achieving a marked fuel saving. The use of hydrocarbon-fuel oil suspensions and water-fuel oil emulsions as fuel in thermal power stations has great prospects. The use of hydrocarbon-fuel oil suspensions including up to 30-40 percent carbon permits fuel oil consumption at thermal power stations to be reduced by 15-20 percent. Here, as in the internal combustion engine, the addition of water to the fuel considerably reduces the amount of harmful emissions into the environment, which is of great ecological significance.

Thus the implementation in the USSR's national economy, at the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan and chiefly during the 12th, of the results of the work connected with expanding resources of and saving internal combustion engine fuels by using compressed natural gas, methanol and other synthetic additives and also by using direct injection of water and water-fuel emulsions will make it possible to considerably expand motor fuel resources.

In view of the great importance of the stated task there is a pressing need in the country for a head organization capable of pursuing an integrated scientific and technical policy and coordinating and implementing methodical leadership of work in the sphere of the rational use, standardization, saving, improvement of quality and expansion of resources of fuels, oils, lubricants and special liquids.

In conclusion I would like to stress once again that we are actively seeking new types of motor fuel not because our country does not have enough petroleum reserves. As is known, the Soviet Union not only ensures its own growing needs in oil, gas and coal, but also supplies considerable quantitities of oil and gas to the socialist community countries.

CSA ISSUES REPORT ON SPRING FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD011205 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has just issued a report on the progress of spring field work in the country. Up to 27 April the sowing of early spring crops has been completed on an area of over 26 million hectares in the country.

Agricultural machine operators and workers of the Ukraine, the southern oblasts of Russia, Moldavia, the Central Asian republics, and Transcaucasia are working very hard.

Altogether, grain and legume crops have been sown on an area of over 13.1 million hectares of the country.

In the Ukraine, for example, spring crops have been sown on over 10 million hectares. Sowing of technical crops continues. Almost 3 million hectares have been planted to cotton. Sugar beets have been sown on 2.2 million hectares. Rates of sowing of fiber-flax and hemp are growing.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CURRENT PROGRESS IN SOWING

LD011553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Calculating by the Hour"]

[Text] Not even old farmers can remember one spring duplicating another in the course of their long lives. Every time, despite the apparent familiarity and repetitiveness of the work in the grainfield, the agronomist, fieldworker and machine operator has to resolve unique and often highly complex tasks, and they have to be resolved rapidly for the sowing campaign passes quickly and during it time is calculated by the hour.

So, the present spring too has perplexed the farmers of a number of regions after its own fashion. In the southern grain-producing areas it has begun earlier than usual over a wide area. Farms were ready for this. A good pace of fieldwork was immediately achieved. But last week it grew cooler. Over the European part of the country the average daytime temperature was 2-5 degrees lower than normal and in central Asia and southern Kazakhstan as much as 5 degrees lower than normal. In some places cold rain fell for between 3 and 5 days. Ground frosts were recorded. The development of winter crops was retarded somewhat but they did not incur any serious damage. At the same time in central Kazhakhstan, in the Altay and in the south of Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts, the ground became fit for cultivation almost a week earlier than usual.

By Monday 20 April spring crops had been sown on 20.5 million hectares, which included grain and pulse crops (excepting corn) on 10.7 million hectares. Sugar beet has been sown on over 2 million hectares. (By this time last year they occupied only 419,000 hectares.) Sunflowers occupy 623,000 hectares, which is also ahead of last year's rate. Cotton has been sown on 2.5 million hectares, flax on 172,000 hectares while potatoes have been planted on 294,000 and vegetables on 379,000 hectares.

Despite the complex weather conditions the sowing rate has remained at last week's level. Last week 6.5 million hectares were sown to spring crops and this week 6.4 million. All the union republics except for Estonia, 22 RSFSR oblasts and 8 oblasts of Kazakhstan are carrying out sowing work. The border of this work runs through Riga, Pskov, Kaluga, Orel, Tula, Voronezh to Aktyubinsk.

In all the Ukraine the sowing of early grain crops is virtually completed. It has grown warmer this week in the north Caucasus. Here they have begun the rice sowing.

One good feature of the spring work is that a great number of farms have the opportunity to perform the sowing at the same time as applying mineral fertilizers. Throughout the country this work has already been carried out on 6.9 million hectares, of which the Ukraine accounts for 4 million.

The main attention, of course, is being devoted to the grainfields. The increase of the annual average output of grain to 238-243 million tons, as laid down by the 26th party congress, remains the crucial task in arable farming. Much must be done this very year to fulfill this. This year, according to the experts, the winter crops are not bad on the whole. But nonetheless resowing is necessary in some places. Here attention is being devoted to the qualitative improvement of the structure of the grainfields. The country's needs as regards grain for human consumption are being fully met. For example, we produce more wheat than anyone else in the world. The party is steering graingrowers toward increasing the production of feed grains to strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising. Right now this year the sowing of grain corn, soybeans, peas, barley, oats and sorghum is being expanded. This is an exceptionally important but not a straightforward matter and the agronomic service must draw up a precise plan to improve the sowing structure.

In Rostovskaya Oblast agronomists on many farms are systematically and skillfully introducing industrial methods of cultivating grain and fodder crops and take account of the distinctive zonal features of arable farming in managing their sector. The Don agricultural scientific research institute is providing considerable help for the specialist.

But it is not only the grainfield which requires heightened attention today. The party congress laid down a program for a substantial increase in production of all basic agricultural crops.

This is why in the Kuban, for instance, a comprehensive system for increasing sugar beet production has been elaborated. The area's beetgrowers worked well even in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Now, they have to scale new heights: to increase the sale of beet to the state to 6.4 million tons which is almost 1 million tons more than the average annual level of procurements in the 10th 5-Year Plan. To achieve this goal the average yield of beet must be increased to 315 quintals per hectare this year and to 350 quintals by 1985. Everywhere the work is being conducted according to flowcharts. The links involved in cultivating beet have been reinforced by experienced machine operators and labor is remunerated on a piecework-plus-bonus system. The Kuban beetgrowers have set themselves an ambitious task. In order to cope with it successfully they must primarily "pull up to scratch" those rayons like Krylovskiy, Labinskiy and Mostovskiy which during the last 5-year period did not fulfill the beet sale plan on a single occasion.

The farmers of the Ukraine have sown over half the area designated for sugar beet. Specialized teams and links are working according to the Ipatov method. As on the grainfield, soil cultivation and sowing units are being used in tandem. Staff, including representatives of the processing enterprises, monitor the quality of the work. After all, it is precisely by cooperation between farmers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex that the extraction of 30.6 quintals of sugar from every hectare of the beetfield is to be guaranteed this year.

The improvement in use of reclaimed land, especially irrigated land, is of very important significance. Last year over one-third of arable farming's entire gross production was obtained from irrigated and drained lands, which make up 10 percent of the area of plowland and plantations. Today we have over 17 million hectares of irrigated land at our disposal. The sowing of grain corn, rice, vegetables and perennial grasses on this land is being expanded.

The clearing of irrigation and drainage systems has been performed better this year than in past years according to the experts. Over 100,000 hydraulic engineering installations have been repaired. Water-supply irrigation [vlagozaryadrovyye polivy] has been carried out on a wide area. The pool of sprinkler machines has grown. All this creates good preconditions for enhancing the efficiency of irrigated land. This is necessary for there are still often substantial shortcomings in the use of this land. Thus, last year 700,000 hectares were not watered at all while on 1.6 million hectares the crops were only watered once. In some places the standard of arable farming on irrigated land is poor and outdated equipment is being used. In a number of places there are not enough trained people to work in two shifts. In the first year of the 5-year plan period everything possible must be done to comprehensively improve the use of irrigated land.

On the April fields there is much work to be done just now but the time allowed is scant. As one operation follows another they need precise observance of the optimal deadlines and a high technical standard of execution. In the pre-May labor stint the foremost detachments of arable farmers are striving to operate with their wits about them in conformity with the situation and not allowing any oversimplification of agrotechnical procedures to occur.

MID-APRIL WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD010825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Orlova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] On the second 10-day period of April it was cool over most of the USSR's European territory. The average temperature was 1-3 degrees below normal. There was air and ground frost in most parts. Only at the beginning of the period was it warm. The ground thawed out completely in Belorussia, the Baltic republics and most of the Central Chernozem Region. Field work conditions are satisfactory in the south and northwest Ukraine, in Stavropolskiy Kray and in the autonomous republics of the north Caucasus. Spring barley shoots have appeared in the Ukraine's extreme west and south while in Krymskaya Oblast the barley has tillered. Winter wheat continued to grow in the Ukraine's extreme south, in southern parts of Moldavia and in the north Caucasus as did winter rye in southern Belorussia and northern and western oblasts of the Ukraine. Winter wheat has produced shoots in Chernovitskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Cherkasskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts. Over the remaining part of the Ukraine, in north Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, the southern part of the Central Chernozem Region, most of Belorussia and in parts of Lithuania and Latvia winter grain crops are in the tillering phase. The moisture supply is good. Winter grain and grasses are still snow-covered north of a line joining Tikhvin, Vologda, Yaroslavl, Kostroma and Gorkiy.

South of a line joining Tallinn, Pskov, Ryazan, Tambov and Saratov fruit crop buds are swelling almost everywhere and in places fruit bushes are coming into leaf. In Moldavia, the extreme south of the Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, south Rostovskaya Oblast and parts of Astrakhanskaya Oblast apricot trees are in blossom and the first leaves have developed on apple and sour cherry trees. In the autonomous republics of the north Caucasus flower clusters have begun to form on apple trees while early varieties of sour cherry have already blossomed. It remained warm in the farming regions of Siberia. The average temperature for the period was 4-6 degrees above normal nearly everywhere. As a consequence winter rye and grasses resumed growth earlier than usual. It was also warm in most Kazakhstan Oblasts. There, as well as in Altayskiy Kray, southern Krasnodarskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Irkutskaya and Chitninskaya Oblasts the top soil layer became soft and workable 6-10 days earlier than average and conditions for moisture-retention field work are favorable.

In the Central Asian republics it was cool in the first half of the period, becoming appreciably warmer in the latter half. Winter grain shoots continue to grow. Ears are forming in parts of the south. The crops are in good condition and the moisture supply is good. In most parts alfalfa continued to put out side shoots while in the south flower clusters were forming at a hight of 40-60 cm. In places alfalfa has already flowered and the first harvest has begun. Cotton shoots have appeared in the extreme south. Over most of the area apple, pear, sour cherry and plum trees continue to blossom. Flower clusters are forming in nearly all the vineyards and leaves are forming on mulberry trees.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN FODDER PLANS, PREPARATION

LD010901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 81 p 3

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "The Fodder Field"]

[Excerpts] The field work front is advancing ever farther northwards. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 20 April spring crops had been sown on 20.5 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Grain and pulse crops (excepting corn) have been sown on 10.7 million hectares, cotton 2.4 million hectares, potatoes on 294,000 hectares and fruit on 379,000 hectares. This is slightly more than on the same date last year.

By 20 April perennial and annual grasses occupied 4.3 million hectares--considerably more than last season. However, in some places there has been a lag in their sowing. For example, on farms in northern Osetia and Primorskiy Kray such fodder crops have so far been sown only on smaller areas than last spring.

About one-fourth of the fodder area will be taken up with corn. By the end of the second 10 days in April it had been sown on 500,000 hectares. This is more than by the same period last year.

Pea and soybean crops are more than doubling in Volgogradskaya Oblast and the areas under perennial grasses are expanding to 78,000 hectares. Throughout the country as a whole the additional pulse, alfalfa, sainfoin and other legume crops amount to hundreds of thousands of hectares.

But are sufficient measures being taken to meet the needs of the developing livestock sector? No. Poltavskaya Oblast will be supplying only 100 grams of digestible protein per fodder unit, which is lower than the norm. In Volgogradskaya Oblast the shortage of protein on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will amount to 45,000 tons, and taking the private sector into account--250,000 tons. The search for protein resources must be relentlessly continued and crop structure must be improved.

Yet in a number of regions the clover area, for example, has been reduced for no reason and its seed-growing neglected. Farms are paying little attention to the preparation of sowing material. Thus in Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Permyskaya Oblasts over half the pulse crop seed, and in Tomskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts almost all the perenial grass seed was still substandard at the beginning of April.

The great wealth of arable farming is the irrigated land. Today several million hectares of it is under fodder crops. In previous years the yield of fodder from such areas was blatantly insufficient. In Georgia only 38 quintals of hay and 91 quintals of green corn were obtained per hectare. The yields were about the same in Azerbaijan and Armenia. The task is to considerably increase the output of fodder per hectare on irrigated land.

On the threshold of the pasturing season, specialists are setting great store by meadows. This can be understood. They produce hundreds of millions tons of fodder. In recent years considerable work has been carried out to improve pastures and haymaking. However, their potential is still not being used sufficiently. Therefore, in addition to basic amelioration of natural fodder lands, serious attention must now be paid to work to improve haymaking and pastures, whose area covers about 20 million hectares. Fodder yields from this land are still low.

When foremost collectives lay the foundation of the next harvest they are already thinking of how to preserve it best and how to use it with the greatest return. A shortage or lack of standard premises for storing hay, cured hay, silage and other fodder on a particular farm leads to considerable fodder losses. That is why in this period, which is most favorable for construction work, it is necessary to intensify attention to erecting such premises and to trying to create on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz the optimum conditions for storing the harvest. Builders are not fulfilling the planned volumes of work everywhere by any means. Thus last year's plan for constructing storehouses for silage and cured hay on the basis of state funds was only 47-percent fulfilled in Udmurtia and 37 percent fulfilled in Permskaya Oblast. Matters are no better this year.

On fields, meadows and livestock units competition is expanding for model conduct of the spring sowing and for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. Rural workers are inspired to highly productive labor by the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May: "Excellent Quality in the Spring Fieldwork!", "Let Us Gladden the Motherland With a Big Harvest!"

OPERATIONAL STAFF MEETING ON FARM EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES

LD011127 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Apr 81 p 1

[A. Popov report: under the rubric "From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]: "Rural Orders on Time"]

[Text] A responsible period--spring fieldwork--has begun in the life of rural workers. Its success depends to a large extent on equipment readiness. And coordinated and on-schedule deliveries of machines and equipment, spare parts and materials to the countryside are important here. This was the subject of a detailed conversation at the latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture.

The session was opened by Comrade L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture. He stressed that industrial enterprises must accelerate the fulfillment of orders for the countryside and that arrears in supplies of agricultural equipment, spare parts, industrial rubber and electrical engineering products must be eliminated. Special attention must be directed to speeding up the preparation of harvesting machines and equipment for fodder procurement.

In the first quarter of the year some enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building allowed a lag in the production and supply of spare parts in short supply. Thus, out of 158 specific parts on the itemized list for tractors, the plan was underfulfilled for 12.

A large quantity of parts was undersupplied by the Kharkov tractor engine plant, the Uralski machine plant, the Melitopol and Moscow tractor hydraulic systems plants, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the Tula combine plant, the Odessapochvomash Production Association and others.

Many complaints are received from cotton-growing farms by the Tashkent tractor plant, which has not begun to supply transmission casings. The Volgograd tractor parts and standard components plant is in arrears to the tune of a considerable number of springs for the DT-54A and the T-74 tractors. Through the fault of the Olevsk tractor standard components plant, the plan for replacing high pressure hoses is in jeopardy. The Belinskselmash plants and the production association for anti-erosion equipment (Tselinograd), which have undersupplied the countryside with close sowing grain and stubble seeders, were named among those in arrears.

Industrial enterprises should have supplied rural workers by 1 April with 2,000 BP-8 harrow and 5,800 VP-8 earth levelers for cultivating corn for grain by industrial methods. In the first quarter, kolkhozes and sovkhozes underreceived about 900 harrows and over 800 levelers.

Complaints were also made against enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry. The Avtodizel Production Association has virtually not improved the situation regarding supplies of piston rings and other parts for YAMZ engines. This association's Tutayev plant is holding up the supply of cylinder sleeves for them. The Michurinsk Motordetal Production Association is also not fulfilling the plan for the supply of piston rings for repairs to these engines. The Gaz Production Association has undersupplied 3,600 cylinder blocks and 76,400 tie-rod end pins. The Kirgizavtomash plant was in arrears to the tune of 5,000 radiators for ZIL-164 motor vehicles and 3,700 for GAZ-69 motor vehicles. The Kanash motor assembly, the Sinelnikovo spring, the Ulyanovsk motor vehicle, the Kostroma Motordetal, the Livenka motor assembly and other plants did not ensure fulfillment of the plan for the delivery of spare parts.

The session participants called on enterprise collectives to unconditionally fulfill all orders for the countryside, stressing that the regular supply of the necessary equipment and other material and technical resources will make it possible for rural workers to carry out fieldwork within the optimal deadlines and to a high standard.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR people's control committee and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff's work.

CONTINUING TASKS OF NON-CHERNOZEM DEVELOPMENT SEEN

LD011353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Non-Chernozem--Our Common Concern"]

[Excerpt] We know that the well-known party and government decision of 1974 gave the Non-Chernozem countryside great opportunities. Some R31.2 billion in capital investments were allocated for the development of the zone's agriculture in 1976-80--60 percent more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Deliveries of fertilizers, machinery and liming materials increased, as did the volume of land reclamation work, and the rural worker began to live better: R5.6 billion were channeled into housing, cultural and consumer construction in the 10th 5-Year Plan, which is 90 percent more than in 1971-75. The people there received nearly 23 million square meters of housing. New schools, kindergartens, clubs and cultural institutes were commissioned.

However, as the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution which has been published notes, the targets set for the development of the zone's agriculture were not completely fulfilled. The production of arable and livestock products on the necessary scale was not ensured and the necessary level of specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation was not achieved. Insufficient attention is still being devoted to the resolution of the most important questions of the zone's development by ministries and departments responsible for affairs in the Non-Chernozem and by local soviets and economic organs.

Constructions workers deserve serious reproach. They--and this applies to a number of departments--have developed their base only slowly and have failed to fulfill targets for the commissioning of projects in the countryside. This is the situation here: For certain ministries the percentage cost of work in the Non-Chernozem is relatively small in terms of the overall total, and so for them rural construction work is, as it were, a matter of secondary importance. Moreover, they try to construct costly buildings from concrete and metal, although often lighter structures would be quite suitable for the farms.

Land reclamation workers failed to cope with their tasks. First, a number of plan targets were not fulfilled. Second, the quality of work is still not high. Because of this, in a number of places the return on land brought into use is far from the level planned.

These and a number of other shortcomings indicate the defects in the narrow departmental, uncoordinated approach which still, unfortunately, exists to the resolution of the statewide task which the transformation of the Non-Chernozem countryside undoubtedly is.

In accordance with the 26th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, in their resolution, have defined a broad range of measures to further strengthen the material and technical base, to ensure the social development of the countryside and to increase the production of agricultural products on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of that important region of the country. The goal has been set of increasing the production of gross agricultural output on the zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1985 by 30 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan level.

The party adheres to the unchanging principle that the implementation of a major task must be reliably backed up by material and technical facilities and financial resources. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to allocate R39.3 billion in capital investments for the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem.

A very high increase is planned in the production of arable and livestock products in the Non-Chernozem. Real potentials are being created for the attainment of this goal.

For instance, in 1985 farms there will receive 6.68 million tons of nutrients in the form of mineral fertilizers. The land reclamation workers must, in 1981-85, ensure the commissioning from state investments of 1.77 million hectares of drained and irrigated land, carry out amelioration work over 2,065,000 hectares and lime 18.4 million hectares. These are considerable tasks. The full range of them must be fulfilled.

Of course, people are not forgotten. Today it is a very important task for the Non-Chernozem to establish cadres in the countryside and resolve a number of social problems. That is why a program for the development of housing, cultural and consumer construction has been approved. Some R9.9 billion is allocated for this purpose in the 5-year plan period. In particular 33.5 million square meters of housing is to be commissioned--10.7 million more than in 1976-80. New hard-surfaced roads will be laid.

The Non-Chernozem countryside has entered a new 5-year plan, and it has entered it with a well-founded program for the development of its economy and the improvement of the socioeconomic conditions of life. In elaborating this program the party and government are expressing confidence that everything necessary will be done to insure the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing the region to transform the Non-Chernozem into a region of highly productive arable farming and livestock raising.

RSFSR REPORTS ON STATUS OF SPRING PLANTING

LD291420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Field work is now in progress over a considerable part of the country's territory. The northern limit passes through Estonia, Novgorodskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts. The first hectares have been sown for spring crops in certain fields in Siberia. In the Russian Federation, according to the republic's Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of this week, various spring crops had been sown on over 6.5 million hectares. Spring came early to the southern areas, but has been protracted here and in the center of the country. In the collective and state farms of the north Caucasus, and the Central Chernozem Region, sowing has frequently had to be interrupted due to drastic falls in temperature and abundant precipitation. There has even been snow at times. Only in the past 3 or 4 days has the sowing begin to pick up speed. The land tillers are now trying to make up for the days lost due to bad weather. Work is going on round the clock. Reports to this effect are coming in from Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. Mass sowing has begin in the lower Volga area. Specialists believe that everywhere there is a possibility of completing the sowing in optimum time. In many regions in the country, shoots have already appeared on the spring-crop fields. In the north Caucasus, weather conditions have favored the growth of the crops. They have taken root well. Dressing of winter crops is in progress. This work has been done in the republic on 13 million hectares, that is, about three quarters of the total of the winter-crop area. Sowing in the plantations of fields of termophilic [teplolyubivykh] crops such as rice, sunflower and corn is in progress in the north Caucasus. Sowing of beet was completed at farms in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and is nearing completion in Checheno-Ingushskaya. Sunflower has now been sown on a considerably greater scale than last year.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS MEAT LOSSES IN OBLAST

LD011035 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 APril 1981 frontpages a 1,100-word report by special correspondent N. Demidov under the headline "'Corridor' of Losses" on meat losses in Belgorodskaya Oblast. Although the oblast is fulfilling its plan, Demidov says, there are considerable losses, mainly due to poor coordination and the poor system of delivery between farms and meat combines, which result in livestock deteriorating due to bad conditions at the combine when farms are late in deliveries. However, there is no incentive to rectify the situation since in the period between dispatch from the farm and placing the meat under refrigeration--the "corridor of losses"--there is no account kept of weights or amounts. Measures have been discussed by the RSFSR Skotoprom, but it is now time for concrete action, he concludes.

ENGINEER COLONEL GENERAL TRUSOV'S DEATH REPORTED

LD011011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Col Gen Engr Konstantin Aleksandrovich Trusov, member of the Communist Party, active participant in the Great Patriotic War, Lenin Prizewinner and candidate of technical sciences, has died suddenly. K.A. Trusov was born on 17 May 1919 in the city of Rostov-na-Donu, into a metal worker's family.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Belov, L.I. Gorshkov, A.N. Shukin, V.N. Dutov, M.N. Mishuk, L.M. Leonov, P.G. Kotov, Yu.A. Pichugin, P.N. Kuleshov, Yu.M. Potapov, A.T. Smirnov, V.G. Komplektov, A.I. Bukov, R.P. Pokrovskiy, I.V. Ilin, S.F. Kolosov, S.F. Kolosov, G.A. Barakov.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO VIEWS TANK GUNNERY PRACTICE

LD010951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Lt Col A. Smolyanko report: "Tankmen Distinguish Themselves on the Firing Range"]

[Text] Red Banner Baltic Military District--The weather that day did not favor the holding of firing. The haze made it difficult to find the targets and a strong side wind was blowing. But the tankmen successfully fulfilled the set task.

Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, and Col Gen S. Postnikov, commander of the district's forces, observed the firing at the firing range. The marshal of the Soviet Union made a high appraisal of the tankman's fire training and Snr Lt V. Pimenov, commander of an excellent-rated tank platoon, and Gunner Pvt V. Kramor were awarded wristwatches.

GENERAL BOBYLEV MARKS AIR DEFENSE FORCES JUBILEE

LD011633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Col Gen S. Bobylev article: "Guards of the Air Borders"]

[Excerpts] The traditional patriotic holiday--the country's Air Defense Forces Day--is being marked by our motherland's working people and army and navy servicemen in an atmosphere of the high political enthusiasm and creative activity of the masses. These are the result of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding event and an important milestone in the life of Lenin's party and the entire Soviet people. The 26th CPSU Congress convincingly confirmed that the Communist Party is worthily continuing the cause of Lenin and the Great October Revolution and is honorably fulfilling its responsible role as the Soviet people's vanguard. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev equips the party and all Soviet people with a clear understanding of the goals and prospects of the struggle for further strengthening the country's economic and defense might and for peace and social progress.

The communists and all personnel of the Air Defense Forces unanimously approve the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. The influence of the businesslike and exceptionally creative environment and the atmosphere of particular uplift, general elation and high responsibility which characterized the congress' work are now sensed everywhere in the mood and military labor of the defenders of the motherland's air borders. Convincing evidence of this is given by the party aktiv meetings and primary party organization meetings held in our forces and dedicated to the congress results.

The speakers at the meetings expressed profound gratitude to the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the true continuer of Lenin's cause and the outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, for the tireless concern for the people's happiness and welfare and for our great socialist fatherland's prosperity and security.

Two trends characterize contemporary international politics. On the one hand there is the course toward curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and detente. On the other, there is the course toward undermining detente and cranking up the arms race. The United States and the NATO countries are striving to alter the correlation of forces in their favor and are brazenly interfering in other states' internal affairs. China's leadership, with its great-power hegemonist aspirations hostile to the cause of peace and socialism, is acting as the imperialists' direct accomplice.

Under these conditions the constant strengthening of our country's defense capability and the heightening of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness were and remain an objective necessity and a most important condition of the successful building of communism and the preservation of peace on earth.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke most voluminously and figuratively about our glorious armed forces in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress:

"The firm fusion of a high standard of technical equipment, martial skill and indestructible morale--such is the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential. The sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes are now among the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They have not undergone the severe tests which befell their fathers and grandfathers. But they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And every time it is demanded by the interests of the country's security and of the defense of peace and when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and an internationalist ready to overcome all difficulties."

In the years since the Great Patriotic War the Air Defense Forces, like the armed forces as a whole, have changed beyond recognition. Thanks to the concern of the party and government they have been equipped with surface-to-air missiles and aviation complexes, diverse electronic and radio equipment and modern and reliable means of control and communications.

The Surface to Air Missile Troops wield a great combat might. They can ensure a reliable hit against modern means of air attack at any height or speed, at great distances from the installation being defended, day or night and in any weather. The Air Defense's Aviation is the most mobile branch of the Air Defense Forces. It has the capacity to destroy an airborne enemy, including cruise missile carriers, at the distant approaches to the installations being protected. The supersonic all-weather interceptor fighters are armed with powerful missiles for destroying any enemy aerial target and when necessary can also use cannons. The Air Defense Radio Technical Troops perform the radar surveillance of the enemy's means of air attack and continuously provide the Air Defense Aviation and Surface to Air Missile Troops with the necessary target data.

This combat hardware is operated and controlled by Soviet patriot-servicemen boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the party and the cause of communism. The basis of all our successes and achievements lies in their communist convictions. These are people of a high culture and technical knowledge. About 80 percent of present air defense troops have graduated from higher and secondary education institutions. Nearly all officers and generals have higher military and specialized military education. All subunit and unit commanders are high grade specialists and masters of combat skills. No task is beyond the power of people with such a standard of combat and political training.

Communists and Komsomol members are the cementing force of army collectives and their combat nuclei. They comprise 90 percent of our forces' entire personnel. Party and Komsomol organizations have initiated many remarkable causes aimed at solving the main task--that of comprehensively maintaining the constant high combat readiness of men and equipment.

Big successes in combat training are the result not only of persistent work by commanders but also of party and political work launched on a wide scale among servicemen. A study of the 26th CPSU Congress documents is now proceeding everywhere and with tremendous interest. Meetings with delegates to the party forum are now being held in units and subunits. The main efforts are being directed toward ensuring that every serviceman does the maximum possible to implement the congress instructions on strengthening the motherland's defense capability.

The soldiers of the Air Defense Forces will vigilantly perform the combat duty of protecting the motherland's skies. They are always alert and always in a state of combat readiness which guarantees a swift repulse to any aggressor.